The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

The Italian Army to be Reorganized.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Late News from Japan and China.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

Correspondence Between the Pope and the German Emperor.

GERMANY.

The Progressists Successful in the Preliminary Elections.

BERLIN, October 28.—In the preliminary elections for the Landtag, the Progressists have been successful in this city. The Liberals have carried Magdeburg, Wiesbaden, Koenigsburg, Erfurt, Cassel, Kiel, Elberfeld and Stettin, by decisive majorities, and achieved partial success in Cologne and Fulda. The Clericals have carried Munster.

BERLIN, October 28.—Further returns show that the Liberals have carried the elections in Gelsenwelg and Frankfort, and have been generally successful in West Prussia, Hanover, and Silesia. Posen elects one hundred and forty-two Germans and fifty Poles.

Bismarck Appointed President of the Prussian Ministry.

BERLIN, October 28.—Prince Bismarck has been reappointed President of the Prussian Ministry, in place of Gen. Von Roon. It is understood that his restoration to the post carries with it effective control of the whole Cabinet, which he demanded previous to his resignation some time ago.

FRANCE.

A Communist Acquitted.

PARIS, October 28.—M. Lefevre, managing editor of the *Rappel*, was tried yesterday on a charge of participating in the atrocities of the Commune, and acquitted.

The Circulation of a German Paper Prohibited.

The circulation in France of the Vienna *New Free Press* is prohibited, because it has published attacks on President MacMahon.

The Bazaine Trial.

PARIS, October 28.—In the Bazaine trial, today, the testimony given related to communications between Metz and Chalons. No facts of importance were elicited.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Coahuila About Ended.

MATAMORAS, October 28.—It is announced that the revolutionists succeeded in capturing General Zepeda near Candila shortly after his defeat, and that he had renounced his pretensions to which he was elected by the people, and submits to the authority of the State Congress, which deposed him and elected Dr. Salas Governor, and that his followers will surrender their arms. Candila is held by the Federal troops, who confine themselves to sustaining the authority of the General Government, leaving the State authorities to settle the local dispute. The revolution is regarded as ended in the State of Coahuila.

CANADA.

Proceedings of Parliament.

OTTAWA, October 28.—Parliament met again to-day, and after the transaction of the regular business the debate on the address was reopened by Sir Francis Hincks. He will be succeeded on the ministerial side by G. McDonald, of Pictou. Premier Sir John A. MacDonald is taking copious notes, and it is expected that his speech will be of great length. There is a manifest disposition to push the vote, and many new members from Prince Edwards Island maintain a strictly neutral attitude, despite the efforts of both sides to obtain an expression of opinion from them. It is thought, however, that their vote will be divided.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Discount Rate.

LONDON, October 28.—In the open market the discount rate is 6¾.

Accident on an Underground Railway.

LONDON, October 28.—An accident occurred to-day on the Metropolitan Underground Railroad, by which three persons were killed.

Mercantile Failures.

Some mercantile failures were announced today in the city.

Agrarian Outrages in Ireland.

Several agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland during the past week.

Obituary.

LONDON, October 29—5 A. M.—Sir Henry Holland, a well-known author and physician, is dead.

CUBA.

Encounter with Insurgents.

HAVANA, October 28.—A telegram from the Central Department reports an encounter of Spanish troops with a band of insurgents under command of Sanguili. The former captured two prisoners and some cattle.

ITALY.

The Army to be Reorganized.

ROME, October 28.—A law for the reorganization of the Italian army was promulgated today. The strength of the army on a peace footing is fixed at 214,000 men.

BY MAIL.

Late News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—The Quings brings Japan dates to October 8th. The Government has the history of the Empire about written. Materials are being rapidly accumulated.

On the 18th of September a Mekaki of the the Emperor gave birth to a Prince, which died in a few minutes. It lived long enough, however, to be named Waka Midzre Terra Hiekons Mikoto. All officers above the seventh rank and all nobles are permitted to condole with the grief-stricken Emperor.

A Christian church was organized at Tekoisi. They acknowledge Christ as the Saviour, but hold themselves independent of all foreign Churches.

There are fifty-two papers published in Japan.

The cattle disease is still ravaging portions of the empire.

Kii, a companion of Iwakura in the late embassy, is sick, unable to speak or move. Iwakura himself is quite ill.

A training school for schoolmasters on the American plan has been established at Myaki.

Ken Sawa, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

News from China.

China will demand from Corea justice for Japan. If an amend is not made, war will be declared.

All coolie ships have been ordered out of Chinese waters. Chinese junks cruise off Macas to intercept coolie junks.

Correspondence Between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The following two letters recently passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Pope. Their contents were briefly stated by cable a few days ago:

VATICAN, August 7, 1873.—Your Majesty:—The measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's Government, for some time past, daily aim more and more at the destruction of Catholicism. When I seriously ponder over the causes which may have led to these very hard measures I confess that I am unable to discover any reasons for such a course. On the other hand, I am informed that your Majesty does not countenance the proceedings of your Government, and does not approve of the harshness of the measures adopted against the Catholic religion. If, then, it be true that your Majesty does not approve thereof, and the letters which your august Majesty has addressed to me formerly might sufficiently demonstrate that you cannot approve that which is now occurring; if, I say, your Majesty does not approve of your Government continuing in the path it has chosen of further extending its rigorous measures against the religion of Jesus Christ, whereby the latter is most injuriously affected, will your Majesty then not become convinced that these measures have no other effect than that of undermining your Majestey's own throne? I speak with frankness, for my banner is truth. I speak in order to fulfill one of my duties, which consists in telling the truth to all, even to those who are not Catholics, for every one who has been baptized belongs in some way or other—which to define more precisely would be here out of place—belongs, I say, to the Pope. I cherish the conviction that your Majesty will receive my observations with your usual goodness, and will adopt the measures necessary in the present case. While offering to your most gracious Majesty an expression of my devotion and esteem, I pray to God that he may enfold your Majesty and myself in one and the same bond of mercy.

(Signed) PIO.

To the which replied as follows:

BERLIN, December 3, 1873.—I am glad your letter of the 7th DAY, October, 1873, has made it clear to me, done me the honor to hand me on the 19th of the payment of I rejoice more at this that they afforded me of opportunity of as appears from the tone of Holiness of the 7th of October, incurred in the communication received relative to the reports which are in circulation respecting German affairs. I hasten to ascertain the truth. It would not be my business to entertain the supposition that the Government enters upon a course of action without approve. According to the information I have received, such a case cannot have occurred, and the Government measures which require my consent as far as I can see, do not call for any deep sorrow, a portion of the clergy whose objects have organized themselves into a political party and have begun to disturb, by intrigues hostile to the State, the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have unfortunately not only approved this movement, but joined in it to an extent to open revolt against existing laws. It will not have escaped the observation of your Holiness that similar indications manifest themselves at the present time in several European and in some transatlantic States. It is not my mission to investigate the causes by which the clergy and the faithful of one of the Christian denominations can be induced actively to assist the enemies of all law, but it certainly is my mission to protect internal peace and preserve the authority of the laws in the States whose Government has been entrusted to me by God. I am conscious that I owe hereafter an account of this my kingly duty. I shall maintain order and law in my States against all attacks as long as God gives me power. I am in duty bound to do it as a Christian monarch, even when, to my sorrow, I have to fulfill this royal duty against the servants of the Church, which, I suppose, acknowledges, no less than the Evangelical Church, that the commandment of obedience to secular authority is an emanation of the revealed will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia, subject to your Holiness, disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine in this respect, and place my Government under the necessity, supported by a great majority of my loyal Catholic and Evangelical subjects, of extorting obedience to law by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that you Holiness, upon being informed of the true position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid the deplorable distortion of truth and abuse of priestly authority. The religion of Jesus Christ has, as I attest to your Holiness, before God, nothing to do with these intrigues, any more than has truth, to whose banner, invoked by your Holiness, I unreservedly subscribe. There is one mere expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradicting, although it is not based upon previous information, but upon the belief of your Holiness, namely, the expression that every one that has received baptism belongs to the Pope. The Evangelical creed, which, as must be known to your Holiness, I, like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept in our relations to God any other mediator than our Lord Jesus Christ. A difference of belief does not prevent me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering your holiness the expression of my personal devotion and esteem,

(Signed) WILLIAM.

ST. LOUIS.

Questionable Conduct of a Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Albert Pearce, of the firm of Woodruff & Co., of New York, and Warren J. Hecox of Syracuse, New York, were arrested here yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charged with fraudulent breach of trust, indictments having been found against them in Memphis. After a lengthy consultation with the sheriff and counsel of other parties interested, it was decided at a late hour last night by the sheriff, who had the gents in charge, that in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis and danger to life in going there at present, he would place them under ten thousand dollars bail each, that they report to him daily and personally until the epidemic is declared abated. Bonds were entered into and the parties released. The action of Sheriff Taylor is considered unprecedented. The arrests grew out of the cotton suits by Waddy Thompson, of Memphis, against Pearce & Hecox, who were members of the firm of Butler & Co., of Memphis, in 1864, and who are charged with disposing of cotton consigned to them by by the plaintiff at a great loss to him, and for which he claims damages.

A Prize Fight Spoiled.

The steamer Continental, which left here about eleven o'clock this morning with the prize fight excursionists, was captured by the Illinois authorities. Jack Looney and the other managers were put under arrest, but Hogan and Allen are free, they not being on the boat.

It appears that the Continental left the wharf with an insufficient head of steam, and while rounding to in the stream, she was struck by a high wind prevailing, and blown to the Illinois shore, where she was boarded by East St. Louis police. The captain, engineer and mate, and Jack Looney and Arthur Chambers were arrested. The crowd on the Continental is said to have numbered nearly 1,500, that about $4,000 was taken in, and that the crowd was the roughest ever got together. Arthur Chambers escaped from the police office by jumping out of a window.

Later.—Jack Looney, Generalissimo of the prize fight party, was released from arrest between four and five o'clock this afternoon, on four thousand dollars bonds, two thousand to appear in St. Clair county in January next for violating the law regarding prize fighting, and two thousand to appear in Madison county on Monday next to answer an indictment for participating in the Allen-McCoole mill a month ago. The penalty in Looney's case is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years. Capt. Keefe, of the Continental, and his mate, Reuben Gill, were held in five hundred dollars bonds to appear next Wednesday.

Allen and Hogan both returned to the city this evening, and it is said the stakeholder, James Eagan, has decided that the fight shall take place two weeks from to-day. Arthur Chambers, who escaped from the East St. Louis police, eluded pursuit, and is now in this city. Sheriff Cooper, of Madison county, has warrants for Arthur Chambers, John R. Scott, Mike McCoole, Tom Allen, Bill Blake, Patsey Shepherd and Tom Kelley, and it is stated measures will be immediately taken to procure their arrest and bring them to trial.

The "fancy" are very much excited to-night at to-day's fiasco. Jack Looney insists that he has been sold, that the Continental was not blown on the Illinois shore, and that it was a "put-up job" in the interest of Hogan. On the other hand, Capt. Keefe and Mr. McCoy, the principal owners of the Continental, will publish cards to-morrow, stating that the steamer was blown out of the control of the pilot.

PHILADELPHIA.

Decision on the Transfer of Cambria Iron Company's Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Judge Parson to-day delivered an opinion in a case involving the transfer of 1,960 shares of the Cambria Iron Company's stock, belonging to the estate of Charles S. Wood, which had been delivered to McDowell & Wilkins, by George N. Wood, one of the executors, to secure a private loan to himself. The injunction was continued to prevent the transfer of stock on the books of the company. McDowell & Wilkins' brokers concerned in this transaction, have been suspended from seats in the Board for having failed to meet their contracts.

Desperate Attempt at Murder in a Court Room.

This morning, during the trial of James Kingswell for the murder of Francis Malone, and while Mr. Hewerin, counsel for the accused, was addressing the jury, a son of the deceased approached the box in which the prisoner was seated, and made a lunge at him with a dagger. The blow was turned aside by an officer, who wrenched the dagger from him and took him into custody after a desperate resistance, he, in the meantime, making cries of vengeance against his father's murderer. Another man, who took part with the intended assassin, was also taken into custody. The greatest confusion prevailed in the court room for a time, but soon subsided after the arrests were made, and the trial proceeded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

A Concise Statement of the Amendments to be Issued—Private Corporations and Telegraph Companies—Revising and Adjusting the Work of the Convention.

On Monday afternoon, in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Newlin offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Revision be and they are hereby directed to prepare and submit to the Convention a concise statement of the amendments made to the Constitution in the form of an address to the people.

The article on county officers was reconsidered, amended and passed.

The following article on Telegraph Companies, reported from the Committee on Private Corporations, was, after amendment and discussion, passed finally: "No association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines, and the General Assembly shall, by a general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. Any telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph."

The article on Schedule was then taken up, Mr. L. C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, in the chair. It was explained at length by Mr. D. W. Patterson and variously amended.

In the evening, in Committee of the Whole, section ten on Schedule was amended and passed to read that "the first election of Governor under this Constitution shall be at the general election of 1875, when a Governor shall be elected for three years, and the term of Governor elected in 1878, and those thereafter elected shall be four years, according to the provisions of this Constitution."

Amendments were made to sections eleven, fifteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and during the discussion of an amendment to section twenty-second, respecting the salaries of judges, the Convention adjourned

On Tuesday morning the resolution of Mr. Hays, that when the articles have passed a third reading, and have been reported by the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, they be printed in Philadelphia upon parchment, and that each sheet, after being reported as correctly printed by said committee, be publicly attested by the President and Chief Clerk of the Convention, and that the proposed Constitution be then signed in convention by the delegates in alphabetical order—was taken from the table and passed.

Mr. Broomall offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"That the Committee on Revision and Adjustment be directed to strike out of the article on Legislature the words, 'the county of Delaware may be united with adjoining wards of Philadelphia, to form a district,' in the sixteenth section, and insert in lieu thereof the words, except where the adjoining counties have each at least one ratio of population.'"

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

GENERAL HUMPHREY'S REPORT.

A Synopsis of the Work Done in the Last Year.

CUSTOMS COLLECTED.

An Indian's Account of the Fighting on the Yellowstone.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1873.

The report of Gen. Humphreys, commanding engineers U. S. A., is finished and will be transmitted to Congress by the President, with his message. The following extracts relating to the improvements of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers will be read with interest in Pittsburgh and vicinity:

Improvements of the Monongahela.

Major Merrill, Engineer in charge, reports to Gen. Humphreys as follows: In my last report I stated that the lift of the locks would be 11½ feet. I hear now that the lift will be 15½ feet, as I am informed that the Monongahela Navigation Company do not intend to adopt the plan which I recommended, but intend constructing only one dam with a lift of 16 feet. In my first report on the extension of the Monongahela Slackwater, I stated that the best method would be to build three dams, and that two of these ought to be built by the Monongahela Navigation Company. I also stated that to give navigable waters six feet at the State line, they would be compelled to make a pool whose upper surface would be 18 feet and 19 inches above their present pool No. 6. This lift I thought too great to be overcome by one dam, and therefore I consider that the obligation to extend their slackwater was equivalent to the construction of two dams of 9½ feet lift each. I then proposed that they should make their lifts 10½ feet each and that the additional cost should be paid out of the United States appropriation.

But in answer to my request for information as to the action they proposed taking, the company state that they prefer building but one dam, and that their obligations to extend slackwater to the State line is limited to giving a four foot navigation, and that they will not attempt to give more. They have, therefore, decided to build a dam raising the water sixteen feet and complete the four foot navigation by dredging a saddler's bar. If they persist in this determination, the lift of our dam will be changed from 11½ to 15½ feet. As the company have apparently the right of choice in the matter, there is nothing for us to do but to accommodate ourselves to the decision.

We were placed in the somewhat unusual position of being compelled to build on a river already slackwatered, with a view to an ultimate connection with that slackwater, but without any certainty of how the company owning it would decide to close the gap between them and us. However, the lock has been planned for the increased lift, and there will be no difficulty in making the dam also conform to it. The contract just let was taken at much less than the estimated cost, and the sum thus saved will suffice to increase the strenght of the dam in proportion to the increased pressure on it. I would, therefore, still retain the original estimate for the cost of the lock and dam, and would recommend that the balance of that estimate be appropriated for the fiscal year 1874–'75.

Estimate to complete lock and dam..$47,000.

Improvements of the Ohio River.

The three outstanding contracts of the last fiscal year have been completed. They were for the construction of a dam at Chartiers creek, for dredging at Merriman, and for a dam at the head of Marietta Island. New contracts were made for the following work: Completion of the dike at Glasshouse Ripple, completion of Chartiers creek dam, repair of Wheeling dam, repair of dam and dike at Buffington, construction of a dike at Evansville, repair of the dam at Cumberland Island, and for the removal of Bacon creek. An informal contract was also made for the repair of the dam at Marietta Island. At Glasshouse 1,931 cubic yards of riprap were put in the dike and the contract was closed. At Chartiers creek 8,923 cubic yards of stone were put in under the new contract up to the close of the fiscal year. Since the 30th of June the dam has been finished. Wheeling Island dam has received 2,839 cubic yards of stone and 425 cords of brush, and is nearly done. At the close of the fiscal year 29,751 cubic yards of stone had been put in at Buffington, and the work has since been finished. The dike at Evansville has been extended out from the shore 400 feet, requiring 2,167 yards of stone, 2,672 yards of brush, and 147 piles. Although but one third completed, the dike has reduced the height of the harbor bar some three feet, and proved that it has been well located. The contractors have delivered 4,296 yards of stone at the Cumberland Island dam, to which has been added by purchase 1,198 cords of brush. The contract requires the completion of this dam on the 1st of December. The contractors for the removal of Bacon Rocks failed entirely to carry out their contract, and the work has been transferred to one of their bondsmen. If the stage of water permits, the rocks will probably be removed before the close of the present year.

The new United States dredge "Ohio" has been at work in the upper river during the year at Merriman's Ripple, at Deadman's, on the wreck of the "New State" in Glasshouse, at the Twins and at Buffington, and has been found to effect a great saving in the cost of dredging compared with that done by contract. In about a year this dredge has removed 29,580 cubic yards of material.

The United States snagboat "J. J. Abert" was temporarily employed in removing snags and wrecks from the lower Ohio, and a small boat was also employed for a short time in a similar service on the upper river, near Parkersburg.

Detailed surveys and maps have been made of the river at Flint Island, Puppy Creek, French Island, Smithstown, Henderson Island, Mount Vernon, Shawneetown, and at the foot of the Grand Chain. The appropriation of $200,000 for the year 1873–4 will be applied to the construction of dikes at French Island and at Henderson Island, to building another dredge boat and scows, to building an iron hull snagboat, and to the current expenses of dredging and of removing obstructions.

The officer in charge again recommends the construction of a small survey and inspection steamboat, with a scraper attachment, costing about $38,000, and also asks attention to the need of an effective system of lighting western rivers. Sum required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, $400,000.

D. D. C.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1873.

Specie Payments.

Secretary Richardson's order to Treasurer Spinner directing the payment of silver is as follows: "You will please, on and after the receipt of this letter, and until otherwise ordered, pay public creditors, should they desire it, on account of currency obligations, but not in exchange for currency, in sums not to exceed five dollars in any one payment, in silver coin."

Not more than one hundred dollars in silver were paid out here by the Treasurer to day.

An Indian's Account of the Fight on the Yellowstone.

Col. D. S. Stanley, under date of Fort Sully, October 11th, reports the following as the Indian account of the fight on the Yellowstone in August last: After the return of the expedition. Little White Swan, a Minneconyon chief, friendly to and who has lived at the Cheyenne agency for the last six years, called young Antoine Clement to a feast. The latter was in the fight at the Big Horn as a scout on our side. White Swan told Clement that four young men who participated in the attack had been to see him, and said the Indians had lost four killed and twelve wounded in two engagements; also thirty-five ponies, either killed or died since; that one of the wounded had died and that others would probably die. The leaders in the attack were "Red Ears' Son," a Brule, and "Bull Without Hair," a Minneconyon. "Red Ears" draws rations at the Cheyenne agency. The Indians engaged were eight or nine hundred strong, with a very few Unxopapas. "Long Dog," an Unxopapa, went to see "Sitting Bull," who refused to join the war party, saying that his promise to Fear God was "medicine," and he would not fight unless attacked. After Col. Custer's movement had drawn them across the Yellowstone to the south side they found no buffalo, and as the antelope have nearly all died this summer over an immense extent of country, the hostile camp was compelled by starvation to go to White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency, for rations, where they are now. They Indians said they had sent runners after the Ogallallas, but they found the latter away after the Pawnees.

Colonel Stanley, in conclusion, says: I give this Indian story for what it is worth. My experience is that the Sioux generally give a pretty correct account of their losses. They may, however, conceal them. Very high prices are being paid for mules at White Clay, and the Indians say they can get all the Winchester rifles and ammunition they desire at that price.

Herders Attacked by Indians.

Col. Stanley reports, under date of Grand River Station, October 7, that a small party of Indians, apparently from a hostile camp on the Yellowstone, attacked herders on the day previous, and attempted to ride off a herd. There was considerable firing between the parties, but no one was hurt and nothing taken. The party making the dash divided into one of four and one of six Indians, with a larger force at some distance partially concealed.

In this dispatch Col. Stanley also reports that the Sans Arcs and Unxopapas engaged in the Yellowstone fighting have watched for over fourteen days for an opportunity to attack the Yellowstone expedition.

Indians Stealing Stock in Texas.

Lieut. Col. Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, reports from Fort Concha, Texas, that Indians made their appearance in the counties of Brown, Coleman and Runnells, and had been stealing stock. Lieut. Lebo, of the Tenth Cavalry, while on his way from Fort Concha to Fort Richardson, recaptured from the Indians a herd of sixteen stolen horses, but the Indians, five in number, who were driving them, succeeded in making their escape. He says the Indians now infesting that country are probably from the Fort Stanton reservation and other portions of New Mexico, following the buffalo as they come south.

Customs Collections.

From the figures in the Customs Bureau, it is ascertained that the collections of customs duties during the fiscal year ended July 30, 1873, amounted to $188,089,32? as against $206,370,-286 for the year before, a falling off of $28,280,-764. The decrease since July 1, 1872, as compared with the previous year, is over $7,000,000. The last tariff act, in which tea and coffee were placed upon the free list, is the cause of the great reduction, and Secretary Richardson thinks it is a favorable sign.

A Postmaster Reinstated.

The President to-day reinstated James H. Clark, Postmaster at Mattoon, Ills., vice Geo. W. Lynn, not commissioned.

A Postmaster's Friends at the White House.

A delegation composed of C. M. Doll, J. W. Drish and V. R. Bridges waited on the President this morning on behalf of Mr. Clark, Postmaster at Mattoon, Ills.

Legal Tenders.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $360,028,888.

YELLOW FEVER.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, October 28.—Mortuary list: Mrs. Stone, Louis Butler (colored), Frank Garcia, Eliza Hassabrank.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—10 P. M.—Mortuary in the past twenty-four hours to six o'clock this evening: Yellow fever, 14; other causes, 9—a decrease of 4 in fever. Of the deaths to-day nine were negroes, five of yellow fever. Memphis ventures to feel that her hour of relief has come. The scourge has yielded to the ice king, and soon business will resume its accustomed activity. This has been a cold day, and tonight ice is forming in the gutters, and a big frost is sure for to-morrow.

Marshall, Texas.

MARSHALL, October 28.—The total number of deaths from yellow fever since its appearance is sixty, of which twenty-two occurred last week.

Aid for the Sufferers.

UTICA, N. Y., October 28.—Ex Governor Seymour has received a telegram from E. P. Broadstreet, of Cincinnati, asking that he and Senator Conkling take charge of a fund for the benefit of Memphis orphans, to be raised by placing extra ballot boxes at the polls at the coming election to receive donations, as was done at the recent election in Cincinnati. There is authority for saying that Seymour and Conkling will accept the charge, and that they ask for a liberal response to this call for aid to the sufferers.

NEW YORK, October 28.—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, this afternoon, a communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer, stating that the municipal authorities of Memphis had appealed to the New York City Government for fifty thousand dollars to aid the yellow fever sufferers. On motion of Alderman Morris, the amount named was appropriated.

CAIRO, October 28.—One hundred dollars were collected at Carbondale for the Memphis sufferers, and remitted to the Howard Association today.

CLEVELAND, October 28.—The City Council was this evening addressed by Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, and H. M. Lowenstine, of Memphis, and appropriated three thousand dollars for the aid of the Memphis sufferers.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 28, 1873.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For Wednesday, in the Gulf and Southern States, rising barometer, northwesterly winds and cool, clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy and clear weather.

For Lake Erie, northerly winds, increasing to brisk during Tuesday night, and diminishing on Wednesday.

For the upper lakes, Ohio valley and Northwest, diminishing northerly winds, backing to west and southwest, with partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Cautionary Signals

continued at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee, and ordered for Norfolk, Cape May, Rochester and Oswego.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—River 20 feet 2 inches; rising. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Wheeling; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Ella, White river. A light snow fell to-day.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—The river has risen 14 inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M., with 8 feet 6 inches in the canal and 6 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The weather is very cold and cloudy, with snow and high wind. Capt. Fry and the crew of the Henry Probasco left this morning on the Grey Eagle to start the Probasco to New Orleans. She has been detained by low water two months near French Island. The steamer Longfellow passed up this evening for the mouth of the Kentucky river. She will tow coal from Carrollton to Frankfort. The steamer John Howard left for New Orleans with a good trip, including 3,500 barrels potatoes and 100 tons hay. The new canal will probably be open to-morrow. The steamer Fred. Wilson arrived from Pittsburgh with ten coal boats. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson; John Howard, New Orleans; Blue Wing, Kentucky river.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—River stationary. The Arkansas is rising. The White is in good boating condition, with a rise coming down. Arrived—Westwind, Osceola; Nashville, White river; Glencoe and Colorado, St. Louis; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg. Departed—Westwind, Osceola; Glencoe, New Orleans; Colorado, St. Louis; Joe, Kinney, Vicksburg; Pat. Cleburne, Helena; A. J. White, Napoleon.

EVANSVILLE, October 28.—It was alternately cloudy and clear to-day; rain last night; snow this morning; mercury 32 to 38. River risen 5 inches; 3¼ feet on French Island, and 30 inches below. Up—Fayette and Roberts, 9 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 11. Down—Hiram Campbell, 5:30 P. M.; Camelia, 7. Business stagnant.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Arrived—Clinton, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Clinton, St. Paul. River stationary. Clear and cold. Thick ice was made last night, and the mercury has been below freezing point nearly all day.

CAIRO, October 28.—Arrived: Capital City, Vicksburg, 1 P. M. Departed: Capital City, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River fallen two inches. Clear; cold.

VICKSBURG, October 28.—Down—Pargoud, Babbage and barges and Natchez. Up—City of Vicksburg. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, October 28.—The river rose three feet two inches to day; five feet on shoals. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI.

Four Coal Barges Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., October 28.—At nine o'clock this morning, the Pittsburgh coal towboat J. H. Bigley, with two hundred thousand bushels of coal in tow, on coming under the Cincinnati and Newport railway bridge, struck half of her tow against the pier of the bridge, and four of her barges, loaded with one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of coal, sank. Loss $15,000

Later.—Late and accurate figures put the loss of the four coal boats and one fuel boat by the towboat J. H. Bigley this morning at $20,-000. The Captain of the boat says that a strong wind from the south was prevailing when the boat neared the bridge. The wind changed to the north as the boat came under the bridge, and drove it against the south pier of the channel. The whole bridge was shaken with the crash. A piece of the wreck floated down the river and struck the steamer Grand Lake, lying at the Fifth street landing, driving a hole in her hull. She was towed to the Kentucky side of the river to avoid sinking in deep water, and there lies careening considerably, in spite of efforts to save her.

LOUISVILLE.

Arrival of the Senatorial Transportation Committee.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—The Senatorial Transportation Committee, consisting of Hons. Wm. Windom, John Sherman, Roscoe Conkling, T. M. Norwood, and Henry G. Davis, with their attaches, Messrs. Nimmo, secretary, Brinley, stenographer, and Morgan, sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by Senator Stevenson, arrived by the Short Line from Cincinnati to-day. The party was received by the Board of Trade committee, and during the afternoon inspected the canal. To night the committee is in session at the Galt House, obtaining information from the officers of the Louisville and Portland canal concerning the status of that work, and hearing commercial statistics from the Board of Trade committee. The committee will meet again for business to-morrow morning, and depart on the afternoon train for St. Louis, where they will disband for the present.

ALBANY.

The Defaulting Cashier's Case.

ALBANY, October 28.—If Phelps had given the $15,000 bail required of him, he would have been arrested on six other charges, two of which are for forgery. The District Attorney had already procured warrants for his rearrest. His case will be brought before the Grand Jury early next month.

NEW YORK.

Serious Results of the Panic on Labor.

COMMON SCHOOL AGITATION.

Meeting of the National Academy of Science.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1873.

The Common School Question.

Cooper Union was filled last night by the opponents of any change in the common school system involving the division of the public funds to sectarian schools. Among the resolutions was one favoring the incorporation of the general principle of the common school system in the Constitution of the United States, that it may become national and may be placed beyond the reach of its enemies.

Serious Results of the Panic.

Serious results of the panic are being felt along the Hudson. The extensive brick yards near Poughkeepsie have all stopped, and the employing carpenters and manufacturers are working with half the usual force. The extensive works of Garner & Co., at Little Falls, Cohoes, Rochester, Pleasant Valley, Newburg and Haverstraw, stopped on Saturday, and ten thousand men are out of employment. The firm paid five hundred thousand dollars a month to their employes.

The factories in other places have either stopped work or have reduced both time and wages.

The Goodrich Mystery.

Some days since Mrs. L. Myers, who was held as a witness in the Goodrich case, was released by an arrangement between the police and prosecuting authorities. She has continually asserted that if she was released she would be able to put the authorities upon the track of Roscoe and Beach, both of whom, she says, are implicated. An officer has been despatched with her, and both are traversing the country.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

Three ruffians entered the residence of Mr. Biefke, on Amity street, this noon, seized Mrs. Biefke, poured some liquor down her throat, which rendered her insensible, ransacked the house, took the ear-rings from the stupefied woman, whom they had tied to the piano, and were about to depart with a trunk full of plunder when her husband came home, and the robbers fled.

Trial of Stokes.

Mr. Tremaine concluded his address in behalf of Stokes about half past one, and after a short recess District Attorney Phelps begun his address for the prosecution.

District Attorney Phelps spoke three hours and forty minutes, and his address was still unfinished when the Court adjourned. He will resume at ten A. M. to-morrow.

Meeting of the National Academy of Science.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Science, to-day, some of the most eminent professors of the country were present. A paper on sound in relation to fog signals was read by Prof. Henry, and discussed by Profs. Young, Abbott and Hillyard.

Poisoned by Mistake.

On Sunday evening Giles Taylor, John Donahue, Thomas Maguire and Michael Capers drank what they supposed to be cherry wine, but proved to be a lotion for rheumatism. Taylor and Donahue died to-day, but it is supposed that Capers and Maguire will recover.

Stolen Bonds.

Two weeks ago a box containing a quantity of bonds belonging to John H. Seebach were stolen from the Long Island Savings Bank, Brooklyn. On Saturday Mr. Seebach received a letter asking if he would pay fifteen thousand dollars for the return of the bonds.

Funding Coupons of Railroad Bonds.

The Directors of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Road have determined to ask first the mortgage bondholders to fund the first seven coupons maturing subsequent to November 1st, and have prepared a series of bonds for that purpose.

Swindler Arrested.

Abijah Richardson, messenger for the great railroad bond forgers, has been arrested on a charge of swindling the Fullerton Cigar Company, of Joliet, out of $13,000.

Imported Books Condemned.

Seventeen cases of books, seized by the customs officers for undervaluation, were condemned to-day.

The Shanks Contempt Case.

After debate to-day in the Shanks contempt case, Judge Fancher adjourned the further hearing to November 5th.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced against the Union Trust Company.

Murder Near Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October 28.—John McLaughlin, aged thirty, was found dead in the road yesterday with his breast and throat mangled by a charge of shot. The supposed murderer is his cousin, with whom he was on bad terms, and who disappeared. This is the fourth murder in the county within six months.

A COWARDLY MURDER.

An Editor Killed—Cause of the Tragedy.

On Monday afternoon a most brutal and cowardly murder was committed in Cumberland, Maryland, by a young man named John M. Resley. The particulars of the tragedy are as follows: In Monday morning's edition of the Cumberland *Times* an article appeared that reflected somewhat on Col. Horace Resley, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany county. The article in itself, was not defamatory, but the son thought that it reflected unseemingly on his father. That afternoon he sought out the writer of the obnoxious article. He encountered Mr. Broderick, one of the editors, and asked that gentleman who wrote the article. Mr. Broderick said that "he did not write the article, that he was no politician." Resley replied, "you s— b—, I'll make a politician of you; I'll make you sweat." Mr. B. then started across the street, saying he wanted no fuss. Young Resley then started up stairs when he met Mr. Lloyd L. Clary, the managing editor, coming from the composing room. As Mr. Clary came down the stairs and had got within about fifteen feet of Resley, the latter said "you s— b—, I'll teach you something" and fired. The ball entered Mr. Clary's neck going through to the right side and cutting in its passage the thyroid artery on the left side, and the wind pipe and the carotid artery on the left. Mr. Clary acted in fair play, when Resley said, "You s— b—, I'll kill you," and again fired. The ball this time entered near the eleventh rib, and did but little injury. It was the first shot that made the fatal wound. Several of the compositors, as soon as they heard the shooting, ran down stairs and picked up the wounded man and carried him into an adjoining room, when a physician was summoned. The injured man lingered till about eight o'clock in the evening, when he died. Mr. Clary resided in Frostburg, and during the late war served as an officer in the Confederate army.

Resley, as soon as he did the shooting, walked across the street, and stood there, remarking, "I did it; I did it." A short time after an officer came up and he gave himself up. He waived a hearing, and he was fully committed on the charge of murder. An inquest was held to-day; five feet of snow is about twenty-two years of age, and he takes the matter very coolly. The tragedy created intense excitement in Cumberland and Frostburg, where the deceased was widely known and highly respected.

American Institute Fair, N. Y.—Picking the Bank Locks.

Among the many curious and interesting items of interest forming part of the unusual attractions of the American Institute Fair, might be named as prominent, the effort of Mr. James Sargent, of Rochester, New York, to pick the bank lock exhibited by Thomas B. Worrell, of Philadelphia, for a reward of $2,000.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1873

BONDS at Frankfort 77¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

THE STOKES case will soon be determined, the evidence being in and the arguments in progress. The impression is quite general that he will be acquitted, or the jury will disagree.

JOSEPH ARCH is about to return to England. He seems to have been captured by the Canadians, and is sufficiently charmed with their country not to look through the United States this year.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is careful to make it known that he does not propose to pay out specie in order that it may be hoarded. If it is kept in circulation he will continue the policy of specie payments; if not, he will stop paying it out.

IT NOW seems quite probable that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will be forced into bankruptcy, which is unfortunate, if they were likely to effect, ultimately, the settlement they at first proposed. Bankruptcy settlements involve a heavy loss, usually, to all the parties in interest.

AGREEMENTS, or "treaties" with the Indians require something more than a gentle persuasion to make them effectual. The Utes, who were to yield their reservation in exchange for another in Colorado, were not disposed to give up their present home when it came to the test. But Commissioner Smith assured them that they must go, and so they yielded.

A THEORY has been started that the Bazaine trial is pre-determined against the Marshal, with the view of creating the impression that the war ultimated unfavorably to France, only because of the traitorous course pursued by Bazaine. It is thought that if this impression can be generally disseminated it will encourage the people in a second war against Germany, should one be determined on.

WHETHER the enforcement of the new law in Italy against religious corporations really has had the effect to break up the Order of Jesuits, or merely disperses them, but leaves the order intact, is not made clear by the brief dispatches on the subject, sent from Rome. It has been rumored that the head of the order would go to Malta, and issue his orders from there. The latest dispatch announces that he will proceed to Belgium. It is probable that the order is merely dispersed, but possessed, as yet, of as much authority and recognition in the Church as before.

THE INCREASE of the bank rates of discount on the Continent is accepted as an indication that the influence of our panic is extending there. The Bank of England increased the rates of discount to prevent the outflow of gold, but on the Continent there of a general panic are very strongly entertained. A correspondent of the New York *Times* states that in Vienna a recurrence of the crisis of last May is very generally anticipated, and should it come, it would be far more disastrous than was the other. Failure of banking firms had already begun on the first of October, and worse results are anticipated within a few days.

FAIRNESS IN CRITICISM.

There is no reasonable excuse for assailing motives, when the press may happen to find it necessary to criticise the actions of persons in a public capacity. Where motives may be so palpably corrupt as to constitute a part with the action, the case may be different; but this so rarely happens as to be an exception to a general rule. We had occasion to differ from some of the gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention, relative to the railway article; but we simply discussed the points of difference without applying epithets. We regret that any journal should have done differently. There was certainly room for honest differences of opinion on the subject; and it did not follow, by any means, that because Messrs. J. W. F. White, Edwards, and others opposed some features of the original article, and favored the one finally adopted, that they were, therefore, "monopolists." The simple truth is, the article now adopted will more certainly give our merchants and shippers, lower rates of freightage, than would the old section relative to discriminations. That originally reported could have been driven through by a "wagon and four," and would have accomplished nothing for the benefit of our merchants and manufacturers; while the section adopted will save them from "unreasonable discriminations," in other words reduce their freight rates to the lowest possible limits. It was because the GAZETTE, ever careful of the interests of our merchants and manufacturers, and desirous of promoting their advantage, saw at the outset, the danger to be feared from the old section, and the advantage to be derived from the new, that it favored the last as against the first. But, however much we may differ with any of our members in the Constitutional Convention, we have too much respect for them, as men of pure characters and upright purposes, to impugn the motives that may prompt any particular course they deem it right to take. We courteously differ, when we differ at all.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

There are compensations for most misfortunes, and the sorrows resulting from the financial crisis are not excepted from this remark. Social economists imagined that a threatening danger was growing up in the country, through the concentration of wealth in few hands. They argued that what had already gained considerable headway, would continue to increase in momentum, till at last we would have a moneyed aristocracy, as dangerous to Republicanism, and oppressive to the people, as is the landed aristocracy of England to the people of that country. The names of Vanderbilt, and other railway magnates, of Stewart and the several merchant princes, of Jay Cooke, and the many wealthy bankers, were given as the persons to be dreaded, as in them and their wealth were embodied the real dangers to the country's future. How often has the argument, that on the death of these parties their wealth may be scattered, or the reminder that the children of wealthy parents very rarely keep intact the wealth left them—been assured by the really silly axiom, that the tendency of affairs in this country is "for the rich to grow richer, and the poor poorer." This sentiment has, at times, been woven into political creeds, and made to do service in Democratic platforms, as indicating one of the misfortunes of Republican rule.

The panic has pretty effectually dissipated, for the present, this idea. It has wrought a redistribution of the wealth of the country, and its work, in this particular, is not yet over. More than this, it illustrates the utter improbability of the wealth of the country becoming concentrated in few hands, at least for several generations, if ever. We are not attempting to present the argument against the possibility of the concentration of wealth in its more comprehensive and general features, but merely as it is illustrated in the recent panic. If our readers will give the subject attention, they will readily see that in a country so large and diversified, with industries so extensive and varied, it will be exceedingly difficult, even under the most favorable circumstances, for a few to control the wealth that is being steadily enlarged and accumulated. But this aside, the developments of the panic point out in a very practical way, how even the strongest may be suddenly brought down. The following is a comparative statement of the percentage and money value of the shrinkage of stocks sold out on the 15th of October, by banks in New York, which held these stocks as collaterals for loans:

Stocks.	Ave'ge price before in panic.	Price Octo-ber 15.	Shrinkage.
Central & Hudson	103	82	$19,000,000
Lake Shore	92	57	17,500,000
Western Union	90	44	16,500,000
Wabash	65	33	5,100,000
St. Paul	52	22	4,000,000
St. Paul, Preferred	75	48	3,000,000
Northwestern	65	25	5,200,000
Northwestern, Pref'd.	80	59	5,500,000
Rock Island	100	80	6,000,000

It is estimated that the total shrinkage in stocks reached at least $200,000,000; and if to this were added the depreciation in the value of bonds, the aggregate would be not less than $400,000,000. This represents, not an actual loss of material wealth, but a shrinkage of values, equal to those who were compelled to part with the stocks, to an actual wiping out of just so much capital, or wealth. Commenting on this, *Harper's Weekly* says: "This means that a score or more of the magnates of Wall street, who have been variously estimated at from two to ten millions apiece, are now a little uncertain whether or no they have anything left, and that a great crowd of brokers who have been in comfortable circumstances, and a still greater crowd of speculators who have always had money at their banker's, have no doubt at all that they are completely ruined. The stocks and bonds may and will react, but there is no recovery possible for the men who are beggared and have nothing left to build upon in the future."

These stocks and bonds, as is well known, have been bought up in small parcels, by persons of moderate means, and are held in some cases for an advance in values, and in others, as investments. In both instances there is a redistribution of wealth—persons of comparatively small means purchasing and holding the securities formerly held by those of reputed wealth. We look upon this circumstance, while a misfortune, no doubt, to the individual, as an advantage, not merely to those who purchased bonds and stocks cheaply, but indirectly, to the country at large. As a rule, it is better that the wealth of the country should be widely distributed, rather than concentrated in few hands.

We do not mention the recent panic as an illustration of the method, whereby a redistribution of wealth shall be brought about; but it does show how unexpectedly, and effectually, it may occur. While the capitalists of New York, whose means were largely embarked in railway securities, were conscious of a financial pressure, for a month or more prior to the panic, yet few of them imagined how speedily and effectually they would fall. Ruin came upon some of them with startling suddenness. Impairment of wealth fell upon others, equally unexpectedly. The whole affair was startling. The country is generally prosperous; the crops are unusually abundant; the basis of wealth seems remarkably secure. Yet at once, in the midst of general prosperity, when all were hopeful and confident, the blow comes with crushing force—the rich fall, and their wealth goes into the hands of others. It shows how certainly and yet unexpectedly a redistribution may at any time take place.

POLITICAL NOTES.

TWENTY YEARS have elapsed since Ohio had a Democratic Governor, and yet it has been a remarkably prosperous State!

THE Boston *Globe* claims to know that Justice Swayne is General Grant's personal preference for the Supreme Court vacancy.

THE following are a few of the familiar names by which the opponents of the Governor elect of Ohio designated him during the canvass: Billallen, Old Billy Allen, Antediluvian William, Old Fogy Allen, Old Fossil Allen, Old Allen of the Tertian Period, the Venerable Old Fog Horn, Old Blow Hard Allen, Old Allen the Contemporary of Adam, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, &c., &c.

THE following are "specimen bricks" of an effort of a western Democratic machine poet over the result in Ohio:

[AIR—"*Rise Up William Allen*"]

Ho! All ye "rooral roosters,"
Now is the time to crow;
For Allen's elected Governor, of O-h-i-o!

The new concern has gone to wreck,
They found it was no go;
And there's nary a new depart-Urist in O-h-i-o.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the official footings of the recent election in Ohio, as follows:

Noyes, Republican	218,717
Allen, Democrat	214,525
Stewart, Prohibitionist	10,081
Collins, Independent	9,971
Total vote	448,294
Allen's plurality	808
Total vote in 1872	529,426
Falling off this year	31,032
Loss per cent., approx	16

The Republican loss, as compared with the vote cast for Wikoff, is 52,213 The Democratic loss, as compared with the vote cast for Wiley, is 37,153. The excess of Republican loss is 15,058. Now, whatever satisfaction the old war horse Democracy can get from these figures they ought to have. Politicians throughout the country will readily see their significance, and perhaps after the New York *World* and the *Enquirer* have finished their first enthusiasm, they will open their eyes to the fact that the victory of the Democrats in this year of grace is a purely accidental one, and proves almost anything rather than that there has begun there a Democratic revival.

PERSONAL.

THE Duc d'Aumale is thought to be the richest and luckiest man in France.

A. T. STEWART will employ nobody who smokes or carries matches in his pocket.

ONE of the Harrisburg school teachers went to see Lotta by mistake, thinking it was Lucca.

JENNIE DAILY, the wickedest woman in Indianapolis, who is worth $300,000, is going to Paris to live.

JULIA WARD HOWE truthfully exclaims: "Alas, society is too full of those who have too much upon their backs."

LOUISE ALCOTT's mother says: "I am 73, but mean to go to the polls before I die, even if my three daughters have to carry me."

MRS. LYDIA SHERMAN, the Birmingham Borgia, is the sole occupant of the female wards in the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield.

IT is estimated that Commodore Vanderbilt's enormous fortune has sustained a shrinkage since the panic equal to twenty millions of dollars.

PROF. LAY went up in a baloon at San Francisco on Saturday, together with a justice of the peace and a woman. The latter and the professor were made one above the clouds.

PROF. WISE is said to have said: "The Goodells can see a ten cent piece in the bottom of a well with the naked eye, but I'm d—d if they can see an atom of honor or decency in anybody else with a telescope."

ARTHUR ORTON, that enigmatical person connected with the Tichborne case, must have been of strange appearance if he was, as declared by a late witness on the trial of the claimant, really like "a whitewashed Yankee with a billygoat's beard."

FIVE Iowa ex-editors have their noses in the "space boxes" of the *State Register* of Des Moines, while an Iowa ex Governor, an ex Lieutenant Governor, an ex-Congressman, an ex-State Auditor, three bankers, and the like, make up a part of the *State Journal* firm; all of which is in Des Moines.

THE greatest herdsman in the world is the title claimed by Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, who owns 225,000 cattle. He has one rancho eighty miles long and forty wide between the Nevada and Colorado rivers, the largest on the continent, which pastures 120,000. Two others accommodate respectively 70,000 and 35,000. These cattle all subsist on native grass of a part of Texas. His herds require the attention of at least 400 herders and branders, and the use of 3,000 horses. He brands 60,000 calves every year to keep up the supply. The value of his stock, exclusive of the land, exceeds five million and a half. He is the chief meat purveyor for New Orleans and the neighboring counties of the gulf coast.

ROBERT SIXBURY died October 23, in the town of Le Ray, Jefferson county, N. Y., aged one hundred and ten years and seven months. He had acquired a great reputation as a hunter on John Brown's tract in Northern New York, where he had killed over two thousand two hundred deer. When past eighty years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted a country doctor to perform the operation without flinching. His funeral was attended by several of his children, aged between eighty and ninety years.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE is visiting in Detroit for a few days. He was for several years commandant of the department, having the headquarters there, and made many friends.

THE cruise of the Juniata in search of the lost Polaris goes far to confirm us in the opinion that, with all we have learned from the Polaris expedition, the North Pole can be reached via Baffin's Bay.

THE two added stories of the new postoffice in New York will cost $900,000; and if the same stories had been put on the ground, that ground would cost, in the heart of New York, at least two millions.

A SODUS toper the other night got at the yeast jug and took a swig. Putting it down he called out to his wife, "Say, Jane, I wish you wouldn't mix that chicken feed over the cider jug, it's 'nuf to make a hog sick." The yeast made him hop soon after.

A NEW BEDFORD sea captain has invented a new plan of building ships. He proposes to do away with the usual rib frame and double sheathing, and build them with planks twelve inches wide, laid flat, one upon the other, and firmly bolted together.

A BROOKLYN clergyman has made a good hit by introducing "personals" in his prayers. For instance: "Lord, have mercy on John Shanahan, who keeps a saloon near the old red bridge. Either lay him on a bed of sickness or have him removed from this town."

A TABLE, at which there is plenty of food for thought, is the fact that in Philadelphia there are 127,746 families living in 112,366 houses, with 6 01 persons in each house; and in New York there are 185,789 families living in 64 044 houses, with 14⅝ persons in each house.

SOME slight originality has found its way into the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

Lay aside his little trousers
That our darling used to wear,
He will never on earth want them,
He has climbed the golden stair.

A FARMER in New Hampshire lately bought a rooster which turned out to be "game" to a most destructive degree. He began by laying out cold an opposition rooster. Within three days five turkeys had fallen before him, when he was adjudged too chivalrous for farm purposes, and banished.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK states that the total area of the coal fields of the United States amounts to 230,659 square miles, besides the strata which belong to other formations than the carboniferous, as, for instance, those of Virginia, of the Territories west of the Missouri River, and those in California.

A FASHION WRITER, in view of the fact that the ladies propose to wear "cavalier boots," turned down just above the ankles, says that with hats jauntily turned up on one side, knapsack hanging at the side, a dagger stuck in the belt, and turned-over boot-legs, they will present quite a brigandish appearance.

"RECONCILIATION" is thus happily put by a Chicago paper: "General A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, late a Major General in the Union army, and General Buckner, of Kentcky, late a Major General in the Confederate army, dined together at the Sherman House recently, and in a glass of champagne drowned all memories of the past."

A DOOMSDAY book of the grasshoppers has recently been compiled by one of the United States officers engaged in the geographical survey of the Territories, and issued from the public printing office at Washington. It chronicles every known kind of grasshopper, including 45 genera and 227 species, of which 39 genera and 137 species are natives of America.

A SOUTHERN exchange thinks it may not be fair to call the following a "fair" item, but such as it is we produce it: "A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a poor but honest woman, and the most unpopular fair is that which is furnished at cheap boarding houses."

THE Duke of Genoa, a distant relative of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and brother of the Crown Princess Margherita, is now on his way to this country in the Italian frigate Garibaldi, which is expected to arrive soon in San Francisco from China. He will be the first Prince of the House of Savoy who has ever visited America, and the Italians here will doubtless take official notice of his coming.

THE following is the latest Kentucky physiological novelty: A mother and two daughters, living about two miles from Franklin, were attacked recently in so singular a manner as to claim the attention of a physician, who attended them all day. They became almost simultaneously delirious, and behaved very strangely—imagining themselves other persons. The most singular thing about the affair is, they did not know each other. They remained in this condition all day.

GOV. STRAW, of New Hampshire, who was one of the judges of the baby show at the State fair last week, was surprised Saturday evening by finding on his doorstep an infant about two months old. An exchange says he proposes to urge the withdrawal of all baby premiums at future State fairs, lest New Hampshire should be overrun with men of straw. But "straws show which way the wind blows," and the Governor may not object to a "little breeze" now and then.

THE mint business for the week ending October 25, 1873, was: Silver bars received from Chicago, $25,167.60; silver bars received from St. Louis, $4,267.50; silver bars received from assay office, New York, $58,-752.22; total value, $88,187.32. Gold shipped from mint to United States assay and sub-Treasury offices, New York, $2,-480,053 76. Silver coin sent West from mint, $42,552.04; silver coin sent to assay office, New York, from sub-Treasury, $25,-000. Base coin sent to various banks and parties throughout the country, $8,110. No gold received at the mint last week.

STRICT ECONOMY is, doubtless, a beautiful thing. But we fancy that even Poor Richard never heard of so picturesque an instance of this virtue as the two which come from Iowa and Virginia. The Iowa tale is that of a farmer whose infant daughter was lately attacked by a snake. A quick-witted woman seized a spade and killed the animal, in the effort breaking the handle of the weapon. What did that high-minded farmer do? He made the woman, under threat of a lawsuit, pay the full value of the spade, 65 cents. 'Tis a hight of virtue to which few men could attain. The Virginia story is that of a happy bridegroom, who, on departing from the parsonage where the fateful ceremony had been performed, handed the parson a fat yellow envelope. It contained a large piece of brown paper—and nothing more. The loveliness of a character, which, in the midst of youth, and joy, and affection, and good clothes, could so tenderly endeavor to make a minister happy, may well be revered.

THE latest and probably most successful method of dampening the ardor of peddlers, book agents and other peripatetic men of business has been adopted in Virginia City, Nevada. The *Territorial Enterprise* of that town says: "A gentleman has placed on each side of the gravel walk leading from his front gate to his door a handsome iron fence, the top rail of which is made of gas pipe filled with small holes. Before he thus fenced his walk he was much troubled by book agents, map peddlers, and other persistent cattle, but now all is lovely with him. When he sees a man enter his gate with books under his arm, he simply turns a cock and instantly a thousand streams of water dart across the whole length of the walk from side to side. The book peddler retreats to the gate, gazes wistfully up the walk for a time, concludes that the man of the house does not want to see him, and then travels, wondering what sort of infernal machines pop up all next to invent for the discouragement of honest industry. This beautiful and useful invention is not patented."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED By Law, 1867.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in May and July. Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
Managers—Thos. Bakewell, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Baller.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The best assortment in the city at JOSEPH BROWNE'S. Remember the name, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have without exception, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfumeries, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Extracts, Rimmel's Perfumes and Cold Cream, every description. Also, Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday Presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, where you can purchase anything in this line, cheaper than elsewhere in this city is at

BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Tichborne case thus far is said to have cost $1,500,000.

HYACINTHE has been elected one of the new "Old Catholic" cures of Geneva, and Bishop Reinkens having been officially recognized by the German government, he was sworn supreme allegiance to it, thus formally repudiating the Pope's authority.

THE feast of St. Januarius was duly celebrated at Naples on the 17th of last September. The blood liquefied at an early hour, to the great gratification of the people, who regarded the "miracle" as in some way a preservative against the spread of the cholera.

BISHOP HOLDEN (Episcopalian), of Moonsonee, Hudson Bay Territory, says his diocese is fifteen times the size of England, and in the whole of it there are only three missionaries. The Bishop is one thousand miles away from any railroad, and can hear from England only three times a year.

THE Marquis of Bute, who, it appears, owns nearly all the unoccupied land at Cardiff, has given a decided refusal to an application made to him to sell or lease a site for a church. His agent assigns no reason for the refusal; he merely states that the Marquis "declines" to grant the application.

THE death is announced of J. P. Molin, a distinguished Swedish sculptor. His most celebrated work, "The Wrestlers," representing two men bound together at the waist, and armed with knives, struggling in a duel to the death, was exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, and was considered one of the most remarkable works of modern times.

COUNTESS BERNSTORFF, the widow of the late German Ambassador to the British Court, has been surprised by the gift of a very valuable bracelet, richly set with pearls and diamonds, and bearing as centre decoration a cross of sapphires, presented by her friends in England as a souvenir of her long sojourn in that country, during which she acquired the respect, attachment and sympathy of the donors, who are said to include some of the most influential members of both political parties.

"AT the moment," says the *Constitutionnel*, "when calculations are being made concerning the probable vintage of 1873, it may not be without interest to mention the consignments of Bordeaux wines last year, amounting to 1,168,000 hectolitres (twenty-two gallons each) in cask and about 75,000 in bottle. Out of that total England received 137,000, Belgium 118,000, Holland 85,000, the Zollverin 74,000, the Hanseatic towns 110,000, Russia 39,000 (here champagne is preferred), the United States 125,000, Uruguay 120,000, Rio de la Plata 204,000," &c.

THE Turkish Government has the reputation in England of always "borrowing and never paying." When an old loan becomes due a new one for a larger amount is negotiated, and the gross amount of the loans of Turkey unredeemed at the close of 1872 was $703,567,125. The Government is now trying to negotiate in European money markets a loan for $140,000,000, but as the finances of the country are in a bankrupt condition the loan does not meet with favorable consideration. During the last fourteen years Turkish loans have realized $313,939,000, and during the same period there has been a net deficit of $32,-970,000, or an average of $2,350,000 a year. The present loan, if negotiated at the contract price, will yield only $80,000,000, and of this amount two-thirds will be absorbed by floating debts.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is necessarily curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "set as they are."
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIC
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No stopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens with out scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Stationary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderful effective toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath, reaches the foundation of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 Park Place, N. Y.
Or, 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Ladies' Felt Suits, $8.
Shawls, all Wool, $1.50.
Shawls, Bargains, $3.
Shawls, Great Bargains, $4.
Ladies' Felt Suits, $3.
Blankets, White, all prices.
Blankets, Colored, cheap.
Flannels, Barred, 4-4 wide, 25c.
Flannels, Plaid, only 18 3-4c.
Flannels, Cotton stripe, 12 1-2c.
Flannels, Grey, 25c.
Flannels, Mixed, 25c.
Kentucky Jeans, 12 1-2c.
Union Cassimeres, 37 1-2c.
Waterproofs, all colors.
Waterproofs, 75c.
Waterproofs, 87 1-2c.
Waterproofs, $1.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
128 BOGGS & BUHL 128

Absolute Bargains
IN
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
AT
40c Black Alpacas, the 50c Quality.
50c Black Alpacas, the 60c Quality.
Fine Alpacas and Mohairs, 10 to 15c per Yard, less than usual value.
36 inch All Wool Black Cashmeres at 65c.
46-inch Black Cashmeres at $1.12 1-2.
48-inch Black Cashmeres in very fine.
Also in heavy weights for
SUITS AND TAMAS.
Black Drap De Etes,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Choice assortment
New Dress Fabrics,
From 12½c to $1 00 per yard in all the fashionable shades, fully 25 per cent. less than SEPTEMBER PRICES.
New English Walking Jackets
NEW DOLMANS, from $9 to $43.
Please call and examine.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.
INSURANCE!
ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD.
Capital, $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.

Cash in Hand and in Bank	$ 867,782 80
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities	1,425,655 00
Bank Stock	1,337,030 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities	2,350,978 96
Total	$5,980,867 46

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
S. S. Carrier, Agt.,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.
OAT STRAW—100 BALES PRIME Oat Straw, for sale by J. R. CANFIELD, 110 Water street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
New Millinery Goods.
New Hats and Bonnets.
New Flowers and Plumes.
New Wings and Tips.
New Trimmings.
New Fringes and Gimps.
New Hair Goods.
New Yarns, all kinds.
Corsets, 37 1-2 a Bargain.
Corsets, 75c, worth $1.25.
New Ladies' Underwear.
New Gents' Underwear.
New Gloves and Hosiery.
New Notions.
New Toys.
New Fancy Goods.
New Gents' Furnishing Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Special Bargains
IN
New and Seasonable Goods
AT
A.W. ERWIN & CO.'S
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3 00
MUFFS	at 4 00
MUFFS	at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.00
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
Siberian Squirrel, Coney,
Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian Sable, Black Martin,
Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
nwr
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Ruenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' stock wholesale and retail.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD
BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED formula by Sept. 24, 1873. J. R. CANFIELD, 110 Water street

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
New Park Dress Goods, 12 1-2c.
New Dress Goods, 18 3-4c.
New Tycoon Reps, 18 3-4c.
New Dress Goods, 22c.
New Dress Goods, 25c.
New Shades Poplins, 25c.
New Prints, 6 1-4c.
New Prints, 8c.
New Prints, 10c.
Beautiful wide Percales, 12 1-2c.
New Bed Comforts, cheap.
New Quilts, all kinds.
New Men's Wear, very low.
New Boy's Wear, very low.
Ladies' Felt Suits, $3.
New Fine Dress Goods.
New Medium Dress Goods.
New Plaids, all kinds.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
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MUFFS	at 5.00

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SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
Siberian Squirrel, Coney,
Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian Sable, Black Martin,
Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS.
OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axmin

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jy2-d

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW D. MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Thaw, Jr., J. J. Thaw,
T. Theobald, Jos. W. Haney,
Frank Ketne, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. McCormick.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland in sums of 1 pound sterling and upwards. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grozinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dilworth, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lusp, Paul Hagen, Christ. Bergmann, A. Hamman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
WM. MCCLELLAND, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. R. Mechling,
Wm. Kerr, M. A. Bell,
Jas. M. Wagner, Joseph Graff,
C. M. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. L. Orier, C. Schlesinger,
W. McKee, James Irvin.
NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, October 28, 1873.

Money is becoming more plenty for certain classes of securities, loans on Government bonds being offered quite freely at a reasonable rate. We know of one broker to-day who had almost one hundred thousand dollars for investment in that class of securities. This looks well, and shows that there is plenty of money about if it can only be brought out for use. What we need is to have private funds brought out and invested. If all the money held in private hands in this city were to-day invested in good securities, so large an amount of money would be at once put in circulation as to restore our finances immediately to a condition of ease. We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers to "*Put your money to circulation.*" Stocks in New York to-day advanced from 1 to 2 per cent., consequent upon the alleged settlement of Vanderbilt with the Union Trust Company, who held a claim of $1,750,000 against the Lake Shore Railroad Company. As we indicated on Saturday, prices were then so low as to invite investors to purchase for advances. Gold remains steady at about 105¼, the bulls being encouraged by the action of the Bank of England in keeping the rate of discount at 7 per cent.

Luther S. Kauffman, Banker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Mon'y.	Tues'y. Sold.
Gold	105¼	105¼
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	113¾	113
" 1867	107¼	107
" 1868	104½	104½
" 1865	109	109¼
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1864	110	110
" 1865—coupons	111¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	106¾	106¾
5-20's—coupons	109¾	109¾
New 5 per cents	103¾	103¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	84¾	85¾
Erie	46	47
R. R. & R.	1¾	2
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	20
St. Paul	25¾	28¾
Do. preferred	49	50¾
Michigan Southern	61¾	64
Do. Central	68¾	69
North Western Common	93¾	96¾
Do. preferred	86¾	87
Rock Island	87¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	75	
Pacific Mail	30¾	31¾
Western Union Telegraph	59¾	54¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23	24¾
Union Pacific	16¾	17¾
Toledo & Wabash	37	38¾
Harlem	103¾	104¾
Chicago and Alton	96	
Adams Express	77	80
American Express	50	50¾
U. S. Express	51¾	52¾
W. Parge & Co. Express	56	59
Quicksilver	16	17
Caston	50	52

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	Sold.
Penna. Central	46¾	
Reading	51	
United Cos. of N. J.	112¾	
Oil Creek	15¾	
Lehigh Valley	54¾	
Philadelphia & Erie	16	
Pittsburgh 5s	72	
Central transportation	40¾	
Empire Transportation	46	

NEW YORK, October 28, 1873.

Money ranged at 1-32@1-16 until just before the final close, when it was offered in small amounts. The banks gained over one million in legal tenders to-day, and the supply of National bank notes is increasing. Sterling was weak for sixty days at 106¼@106⅝, and firm for sight at 108. Gold was steady, and closed at 105¾. Carrying rates 6@1-32, closing at 6, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $41,760,000. Customs receipts $222 000. Treasury disbursements $711,000. The Assay Office received to-day $96,000 coin for recoinage, making the total to date since the 6th inst. 41,645,000. The inauguration of silver payments at the Sub treasury to-day resulted in the payment of $250 to fifty different persons. Government bonds were weak and lower. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Stocks were firmer, and advanced 1¼@3¾ above last night's closing prices. The most marked improvement was in Western Union, which opened at 52, and sold up to 54⅝. The general list closed a fraction below the highest point of the day. Lake shore sold at 62¾@64¾. New York Central at 85½@87, with the heaviest transactions in these shares. The banks are very accommodating to merchants, and in numerous cases are extending notes which cannot be taken up. This nominally prevents failures, but the publication of which has an unfavorable effect on the general situation. There was a rumor on the Stock Exchange today that the banks had decided to continue the "pooling" arrangement beyond the 1st prox., for the reason that some banks might have to suspend if the resolution of discontinuance was adhered to. This rumor was officially denied by members of the Clearing House. The "pooling" of greenbacks will be discontinued on and after Saturday next, without regard to any particular banks. W. M. Whitteman & Co., suspended brokers, paid up in full, with interest, and to-day resumed business. The total exports of produce for the week ending to-day amounted to 26,404,454, against values, a decrease from last week of $1,026,092. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,366,824; total exports since January 1st, this year, $244,407,089, against $189,969,980 last year.

Governments.—U. s. coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20s of '62, 107; do '64, 108; do '65, 103½; do '65, new, 111¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; new 5s, 103½; 10-40s, 109; currency 6s, 120¾.

State Bonds.—Bankers' bills 8¾; Missouri, 90; Tennessee old, 67½; do 6s new, 67½; Virginia new, 62; do 6s, 52; North Carolina 6s, 35; do new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph Comp'ny, 54¾; Quicksilver, 17; Adams Ex. press, 80; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 59¾; American Express, 50¾; United States Express, 51¾; Pacific Mail, 31¾; New York Central, 86¾; Erie, 46¾; do preferred, 67¾; Harlem, 105; do preferred, 103; Michigan Central, 89; Ft. Ft. W. & C. 79; Northwestern, 96¾; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island 88¾; New Jersey Central, 85; St. Paul, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Toledo & Wabash, 38¾; do preferred, 57; Pittsburgh, 76; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 80; Burlington & Quincy, 95; Lake Shore, 67; Panama, 270; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 17¾; Central Pacific, 87½; Hannibal & St. Joe 14; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93¾.

LONDON, October 28.—Consols for money 93 5-16@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. 5-20s of '65, 89¾; of '67, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 91. Erie, 20¾. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6¾, or ⅛ below the bank rate.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 57 22½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 28, 1873.

Business generally is reported dull, although it does not seem to be getting any worse, and the feeling seems to be gaining ground that the worst is over, it is certain, however, that there will be no general or permanent improvement in trade until the money market is easier. As noted in a recent issue, the volume of business could be considerably increased if our merchants were willing to sell on time, but this they refuse in consequence of the difficulty in making collections; we know of firms, and good ones, too, that are hard pushed; they have plenty of money coming to them, but they are unable to make collections, and consequently they, in turn, are not able to meet their obligations promptly. There is a confident belief among manufacturing interests are more or less crippled by the stringency in money, cannot fail to have a damaging effect on general business; a large proportion of workingmen are now working only about half hours per day, with wages reduced accordingly, and perhaps one-half retained, while others are out of employment altogether. This being the case, the retail trade must, of course, be considerably curtailed, and as the retailers have no bill wors in making collections, they are unable to meet the claims of the wholesalers as promptly as they would like, and the result is a general disposition to sell for cash or to good reliable short-time buyers only.

APPLES—The arrivals have fallen off slightly within the last few days, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.50@3 per bbl.

BEANS—There is a continued good demand for strictly choice roll, but the inquiry for any other kind continues light; the former may be quoted at $2.50@2.60.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair supply, but unchanged at 5@5 cts. per lb.

BRANS—Continue to come in freely and with stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping at $2.00@2.50.

CHEESE—The inquiry is not quite as brisk as it has been but there is no accumulation and prices are well sustained; we continue to quote prime Duble Factory at 14@15c to the trade and 15@15½ in a jobbing way. Nutmeg, 17; Young America, 18; prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer, 17@18.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime to choice bright apples, low scrap, quoted at 6@7cts; there is not much inquiry. Peaches, prime halves, 10@12cts.

EGGS—The market continues firm with a demand somewhat in excess of the supply and prices are fully sustained at 25@26c.

FLOUR—The arrivals have been larger during the past few days and the stock is increasing, but prices are maintained, though a cash buyer could no doubt shade our quotations: $7.00@7.50 for spring wheat; $7.75@8.00 for good red winters and $8.25@8.50 for choice. Rye flour $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, and the market is possibly a shade firmer but there is no change in prices; we continue to quote at $1.45@1.50 for red winter; $1.50@1.55 for amber, and $1.60@1.65 for white. There are some country orders on the market—the mills here are reported as having a fair supply. The arrivals of Oats continue light, just about sufficient to keep up the supply, hence prices remain unchanged, ranging from 46 to 49, according to quality. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, but prices remain unchanged; 60@61 on track and 62@63 free in elevator. There is some inquiry for Rye and sold 11 the offering, but on former rates, 75@80. In regard to Barley, dealers report that there would be no difficulty in selling providing they were to offer it here in par in bay running say from 40 days to 4 months, but sellers generally want cash. No 3 spring may be quoted at $1.30@1.35—one firm refused $1.40 for a prime lot; No 2 would be worth $1.40@1.45 and No 1 at $1.50@1.55—one firm refused $1.60 for No 1. We quote here at 40@45 cts for No 3 with the above range.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, there is no sense in saying it is active when such is not the case; our merchants generally are adhering as closely as possible to a cash basis, preferring to keep their goods to increasing book accounts, and the result is a material falling off in business as cash buyers just now are not very numerous. Coffee, although quiet, is firm, and a recent Rio telegram reports a still further advance at the point of printing; it is said that 17 cargoes of gold to import it, which is more than can be realized for it just now, but importers seem to be confident that it must go higher. Sugars continue dull and refined have still further declined. Syrups are also dull and drooping—there has been a decline of fully ten cents per gallon within the past few weeks.

COFFEE—Quotes Rio, 26@28c; good to prime 25c; fair, 24@25c; ordinary, 23@24c; Laguayra 30c; Java, 29@30c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 13¼; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 10¾; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾; Other Yellow Sugars, 9@10c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@78c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 55@60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¼; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Is selling at 30@35c per lb.

HAY—There is a fair inquiry for baled but the supply is pretty well up to the demand and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at $20@25 per ton, according to quality.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4@4.50 per bushel. Shellbarks, $4@4.50. Walnuts, 60@75.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ₱ bu-hel.

POTATOES—Sales reported at 45 to 50c per bushel by the car load, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged, at $3.50@4.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted by the coop at 40@50 c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 @10; No. Sugar Cured Hams, 12@12½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Pickled Shoulders, per lb, 9c. Smoked Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16 50 per barrel. Lard for home use, in tres, 9¾. Do, half bbls, 10c. Do. bbls 10¾c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. tin do, 12¾. Do in 10 pound do, 12¾. Do in 50 lb cans, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

ONIONS—In good supply, but prices are quiet and unchanged, selling in a jobbing way at $4@4.50 ₱ bbl.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, $1.65 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed is quotable at $1.95@2 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines above undergone but little change in price during the past week, and we continue to quote at 98@99c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 28, 1873.

Trade, while it is quiet, is reported in a very healthy condition, and the indications are that it will continue so during the year. Our refiners, while many of our mills and other manufacturing concerns are working half time and threaten to shut down altogether, are running to their full capacity, and what is better still they have very handsome margins; taking present prices as a basis, it is said that a clear profit of one cent per gallon, or fifty dollars per thousand may be fairly given on cars here at 15 cts to go east and 19½@19¾ to go west; 16@16½ on spot in Philadelphia; 18¾ in New York, and 15@15½ for December. Crude is steady, but without quotable change, as compared with yesterday; $1.00 @1.07½ per bbl at Parker, according to Pipe line.

The barrel market is quiet and unchanged; prices seem to have ruled quite low for this being to $2.20 for countries, and $2.25 for city make.

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, October 27.—We have had a very irregular and unsatisfactory flour market the past week: the arrivals of medium spring and winter wheat extras have been liberal—coupled with the excess of the want of trade—and to effect sales freely a material decline in grades valued at $5@6 ₱ brl. has been submitted to; well-known brands have been pressed for sale, and in some cases a decline of 50@75c ₱ brl. has been accepted to realize promptly. This was very unexpected to dealers generally, and is due chiefly to the failing off in the consumptive and the stringency in the money market. Many jobbers estimate the falling off in their trade since the panic commenced at fully 30 per cent. and cheaper flour, meal, &c., are used as substitutes. The continued depress on in business is a great disappointment to the trade, but in this they were greatly mistaken. There is too much capital locked up in worthless securities and in real estate that are held far above their real value; no income is derived from them, and at the present time they are a positive injury rather than an advantage to the owner. The want of confidence in the future seems to paralyze trade, and notwithstanding our stocks in moderate and many mills in the interior idle, the trade are unable or not inclined to purchase beyond their pressing wants. The arrivals of shipping brands have not been very large, but they have been in excess of the wants of the trade, and we have had a fair business in good and choice for export to Europe, and the provincial and coastwise trade has been fair. Good superfine and choice No. 2 have been in good demand but at variable prices, and since Wednesday prices have favored the buyer; our spring and winter wheat brands have sold less freely, and sales have been difficult unless at a considerable decline, and prices are uncertain; the demand for shipping brands for the future has improved, but dealers generally are apart in their views; sales of 4,000 brls good western extra, seller November and December, half to each month, $6.50. The exports of the week are 52,836 brls, against 34,381 brls, the corresponding week last year.

In wheat since our last we have had a good degree of activity, but under large receipts and unsatisfactory advices from Europe prices have steadily declined. The liberal supplies on the Canal and reduced limits to shippers' orders, increased firmness in freights and a more stringent money market, have given buyers the advantage. Most shippers have been actively employed in forwarding the wheat purchased some time since for this month's delivery, and at times great dullness and uncertainty have characterized the market. Our supplies of grain &c. have been largely in excess of the means to handle it, and during the past week the want of energy to facilitate the movement of the crop has been very apparent, and it is very apparent that all this talk about the redeeming of the currency is a mistake. Since 1864 the business of the country has increased enormously from year to year, while our currency has diminished. At the west, in many towns, they have comparatively no circulating medium, only a barter business is carried on, and then crops in many localities are of little value to them, being so remote from a market as to afford them little if any reward for their labor, and hence the cry for cheap transportation and more currency to facilitate business. The steady decline in prices for the past three weeks has been unfortunate, because it has checked the movement of the crop at the West at a time when it should have been very active indeed. If the consumers in Europe want our wheat, it must be plain to them that they must afford the means to purchase and store them at a time when it can be done to advantage, or otherwise they will have to pay dearly for it at a later period. It is now very plain that we shall close navigation with limited stocks, and owing to the want of facilities, cannot market any considerable supply during the Winter. The prejudice against the railroads at the West is so great and so wide-spread that farmers will hold their wheat and corn rather than submit to such unreasonable charges, and we think they are justified in doing so. The quantity of wheat afloat for Great Britain and France, no doubt large, is somewhat in excess of the corresponding time last year, but after the ensuing month we look for a marked falling off in the movement. Our receipts of winter have been liberal, this is much lower, and in moderate demand, though the stock is limited for the season, and is quite certain to continue so. From the west we learn that farmers are not disposed to sell their wheat at the prices offered, and the movement in November, we fear, will be moderate. The exports of the week have been 1,262,124 bushels, against 537,449 bushels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

Graff B & Co. m	4	Caughey & H m	5
J M Cooper m	1		
Total	5		10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace o	6	Lewis B & D o	3
Shoenberger & Co. o	3	W Clark & Co. o	3
J Moorhead & Co. b	3	Nimick & Co. b	2
Total	12		10

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reamer. m	4	J Moorhead m	1
Total	4		5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton lower at 19½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine $4.75@5.25; extra $5.50@6.00; common to good $6.25@6.75; extra Ohio $6.25@ 8.50; St. Louis $5.40@10.75. Whisky active; 90@93c. Wheat lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1.37; No 2 $1.35@ 1.36; No 1 Minnesota $1.38½; No 2 not so $1.31@1.32. Rye and corn dull at $1.05. Corn in fair demand but unchanged. Oats dull; unsettled new mixed western at 48@50c; white 52@53c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; new mess $16.00@16.25. Lard dull at 9¾@9¾c. Hay and hops firm. Sugars and rice dull. Coffee quiet at 19¾@22½c. Sugar dull at 7¾ @8¼c. Hay and hops firm. Molasses and rice dull. Crude turpentine 46@47c. Eggs quiet; prime nearby at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16.00@16.25. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess $7.50@10.00; extra $10@12. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; pickled hams 9½@9¾c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@9¾c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 10¼@10½c. Butter firm; Ohio at 20@25c; Western Reserve 28@30c; fine Reserve 32@35c. Cheese quiet; fair to prime 12@13c; fine 13½@14c. Whisky firm at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Flour easier but no quotable change. Wheat dull; red $1.45@1.50; amber $1.60@1.65; new do. $1.55@1.60. Corn dull; yellow 53@54c; mixed 52@53c. Oats firm; white 50@52c; mixed 46@48c. Cuba petroleum 10¾@10¾c; refined 15¾@16c. Whisky 94c.

MILWAUKEE, October 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.05¾; No 2 do. 98c. Oats steady; demand; No 2 3c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 39c. Rye and barley dull; No 1 67c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 $1.40.

TOLEDO, Oct ber 28.—Flour; demand fair and rates firm. Wheat quiet; new Michigan spot $1.39; $1.38½; seller November, $1.34@1.31; seller December $1.30½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, spot 41½@42c; seller November, 42½c; December 41½@ 42c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 35.

NASHVILLE, October 28.—Corn dull and declined 12½@15c. Flour quiet and steady; fancy $6.50@7.00; family $5.50@6.00; extra $4.50@5.00; superfine $4.00@4.50. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Oats firm at 45c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16.00. Bacon—clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c. Hams 12@ 13c. Lard in kegs 9½c. Whisky at 90c.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton weak at 19½c. Flour and grain dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $16.25. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats, boxed 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon 10½c. Whisky 94c. Butter firm and in good demand; western 22@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Flour firm; prime $7 Sugar—unchanged; common 7½; seconds 8@8¾c; yellow and white clarified 10¾@11¾c. Molasses 35@ 36c; common 30c; prime 45@50c; a fairly prime 70; choice 80@85c. Whisky unchanged. Corn—mixed 70c. Cotton moderately active; sales of 2,450 bales; good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling to good middling 18@19½c; receipts 7,161 bales; exports to continent 3,067; stock 82,563.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton weak at 19½c. Flour and grain dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $16.25. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats, boxed 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon 10½c. Whisky 94c. Butter firm and in good demand at 22@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Cotton nominal at 18½c. Flour in good demand but unchanged; extra $5.40@5.75; family $6.00@6.50. Corn quiet at 60@65c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork $16.00@16.50. Bacon—shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c; clear ribs 9¾@10c. Hams 12@13c. Lard in kegs 9½@10c. Whisky 94c. Coffee—Rio 21@22c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8¼c. Hay and hops firm. Molasses and rice dull. Crude turpentine 46@47c. Eggs quiet; prime nearby at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16.00@16.25. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess $7.50@10.00; extra $10@12. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; pickled hams 9½@9¾c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@9¾c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 10¼@10½c. Butter firm; Ohio at 20@25c; Western Reserve 28@30c; fine Reserve 32@35c. Cheese quiet; fair to prime 12@13c; fine 13½@14c. Whisky firm at 96c.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Flour dull and heavy; superfine $3.75@4.00; fancy $4.25@4.50; extra $4.75@5.00; family $5.25@5.75; choice $6.00@6.50. Corn dull; white 45@46c; mixed 43@44c. Oats firm; white 42@43c; mixed 40@41c. Rye firm. Provisions weak and unsettled. Pork $15.50@16.00. Bacon—clear rib sides 9¾c; shoulders offered at 6¼@6¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Hams 12@13c. Butter firm at 20@30c. Lard dull; kettle 9¾@ 10c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 94c. Coffee dull; Rio 22@23c. Sugar strong; Rio 7¾@8c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Flour firm; prime $7 Sugar—unchanged; common 7½; seconds 8@8¾c; yellow and white clarified 10¾@11¾c. Molasses 35@ 36c; common 30c; prime 45@50c; a fairly prime 70; choice 80@85c. Whisky unchanged. Corn—mixed 70c. Cotton moderately active; sales of 2,450 bales; good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling to good middling 18@19½c; receipts 7,161 bales; exports to continent 3,067; stock 82,563.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Cotton weak at 19½c. Flour and grain dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $16.25. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats, boxed 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon 10½c. Whisky 94c. Butter firm and in good demand at 22@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour dull and heavy; western superfine $4.75@5.00; extra $5.25@5.75; family $7.00 @8.50. Wheat dull and steady; choice amber $1.40; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western spot 47@48c; seller November 47½@48c; December 48@48½c; January 48½@49c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania 42@43c; Western 40@42c. Rye firm. Provisions weak and unsettled. Pork $15.50@16.00. Bacon—shoulders offered at 6¼@6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Hams 12@13c. Butter firm and in good demand; western 20@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Flour firm; prime $7 Sugar—unchanged; common 7½; seconds 8@8¾c; yellow and white clarified 10¾@11¾c. Molasses 35@ 36c; common 30c; prime 45@50c; a fairly prime 70; choice 80@85c. Whisky unchanged. Corn—mixed 70c. Cotton moderately active; sales of 2,450 bales; good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling to good middling 18@19½c; receipts 7,161 bales; exports to continent 3,067; stock 82,563.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton weak at 19½c. Flour and grain dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $16.25. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats, boxed 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon 10½c. Whisky 94c. Butter firm and in good demand at 22@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Cotton nominal at 18½c. Flour in good demand but unchanged; extra $5.40@5.75; family $6.00@6.50. Corn quiet at 60@65c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork $16.00@16.50. Bacon—shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c; clear ribs 9¾@10c. Hams 12@13c. Lard in kegs 9½@10c. Whisky 94c. Coffee—Rio 21@22c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8¼c. Hay and hops firm. Molasses and rice dull. Crude turpentine 46@47c. Eggs quiet; prime nearby at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16.00@16.25. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess $7.50@10.00; extra $10@12. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; pickled hams 9½@9¾c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@9¾c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 10¼@10½c. Butter firm; Ohio at 20@25c; Western Reserve 28@30c; fine Reserve 32@35c. Cheese quiet; fair to prime 12@13c; fine 13½@14c. Whisky firm at 96c.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Flour dull and heavy; superfine $3.75@4.00; fancy $4.25@4.50; extra $4.75@5.00; family $5.25@5.75; choice $6.00@6.50. Corn dull; white 45@46c; mixed 43@44c. Oats firm; white 42@43c; mixed 40@41c. Rye firm. Provisions weak and unsettled. Pork $15.50@16.00. Bacon—clear rib sides 9¾c; shoulders offered at 6¼@6¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Hams 12@13c. Butter firm at 20@30c. Lard dull; kettle 9¾@ 10c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 94c. Coffee dull; Rio 22@23c. Sugar strong; Rio 7¾@8c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Flour firm; prime $7 Sugar—unchanged; common 7½; seconds 8@8¾c; yellow and white clarified 10¾@11¾c. Molasses 35@ 36c; common 30c; prime 45@50c; a fairly prime 70; choice 80@85c. Whisky unchanged. Corn—mixed 70c. Cotton moderately active; sales of 2,450 bales; good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17½c; middling to good middling 18@19½c; receipts 7,161 bales; exports to continent 3,067; stock 82,563.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton weak at 19½c. Flour and grain dull. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $16.25. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats, boxed 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; clear ribsides 9¾@9¾c; clear 10c. Bacon 10½c. Whisky 94c. Butter firm and in good demand at 22@25c; Reserve 30@35c. Cheese quiet at 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 30@32c. Coffee strong; Rio 21@22c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Cotton nominal at 18½c. Flour in good demand but unchanged; extra $5.40@5.75; family $6.00@6.50. Corn quiet at 60@65c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork $16.00@16.50. Bacon—shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c; clear ribs 9¾@10c. Hams 12@13c. Lard in kegs 9½@10c. Whisky 94c. Coffee—Rio 21@22c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8¼c. Hay and hops firm. Molasses and rice dull. Crude turpentine 46@47c. Eggs quiet; prime nearby at 42@43c. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $16.00@16.25. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess $7.50@10.00; extra $10@12. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; pickled hams 9½@9¾c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@9¾c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 10¼@10½c. Butter firm; Ohio at 20@25c; Western Reserve 28@30c; fine Reserve 32@35c. Cheese quiet; fair to prime 12@13c; fine 13½@14c. Whisky firm at 96c.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Flour dull and heavy; superfine $3.75@4.00; fancy $4.25@4.50; extra $4.75@5.00; family $5.25@5.75; choice $6.00@6.50. Corn dull; white 45@46c; mixed 43@44c. Oats firm; white 42@43c; mixed 40@41c. Rye firm. Provisions weak and unsettled. Pork $15.50@16.00. Bacon—clear rib sides 9¾c; shoulders offered at 6¼@6¾c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Hams 12@13c. Butter firm at 20@30c. Lard dull; kettle 9¾@ 10c; prime steam 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 94c. Coffee dull; Rio 22@23c. Sugar strong; Rio 7¾@8c. Whisky as low as 94@95c.

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NEWS.

...the Injuries
...yesterday notified to hold
...Western Pennsylvania Hospital
...ues Oliver, an employee of the
...who was fatally injured on
...who died yesterday. An in-
...at ten o'clock this morning.

...wer Prices for Fuel.

...meeting of coal operators was held on Monday afternoon which was very largely attended, nearly every prominent mine being represented. The question of lowering the price was discussed at considerable length, and the general sentiment tended that was, but a resolution was finally passed postponing the matter until the next meeting in order that some efforts might be made to secure a reduction all around without a "strike." Another meeting will be held next Tuesday.

Accidents.

On Monday night, about nine o'clock, W. B. Winfield, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, had his right arm crushed while coupling cars at the outer depot in Allegheny City. Last evening Isaac Carson, a carpenter in the employ of the same company, while repairing cars in the yard of the outer depot, was caught between two of the cars and injured, but not dangerously. He was taken to his home on Beaver avenue. Both men were attended by Dr. Buchanan.

Knights of Pythias.

Last evening Mr. William J. McMullin, Grand Chancellor, James McCosh, Grand Vice Chancellor, and Mr. George Hawkins, Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, K. of P. of the State of Pennsylvania, visited officially Hope Lodge 243, of Allegheny, escorted by Great Western Lodge 345 of Pittsburgh. After the ceremonies were over in Allegheny the two lodges in full uniform, headed by the Great Western Band, marched back to this side, where they were entertained at a grand banquet given in the Opera House Dining Rooms. The affair passed off pleasantly and was an enjoyable one in every sense, nothing occurring to mar the harmony and good feeling of the occasion.

A Female Counterfeiter.

Yesterday afternoon, Margeret Durand was brought before Commissioner Gamble on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Margeret is a young woman who has displayed a peculiar aptitude for changing her name, so that she rejoices in about a dozen *aliases*. She is a resident of Clarion county, and is charged with passing three ten dollar counterfeit bills, purporting to be issued by the Poughkeepsie Widows' Bank, of New York. The prosecutor, James W. Clay, alleges that he was playing cards with her in a house at Foxburg, Clarion county, when she exhibited one of the bills and said it to him for seventy-five cents. The other bills, it is alleged, were passed at stores in Foxburg and Parkersburg. In default of bail she was committed for a further hearing.

Applications for Justice.

Alderman J. M. Schafer, of the South Side, had three cases before him yesterday. Wm. Riehl entered suit against Edward Retchert, one of Deputy Mayor Saltsburg's police, for false arrest in taking him into custody on the supposition that he was engaged in a tavern fight because he chanced to be in the hostelrie when the affair was going on. He claimed that he was not concerned in the row in the least at all, and the fact that he had to pay a fine did not make him feel any better. Mrs. Hamm is the defendant in a suit for assault and battery instituted by Anna Sophia Stork. The latter deposited with the former a bill of foreign exchange as security for the payment of a sum of borrowed money. When she went to redeem her goods Mrs. Hamm denied any knowledge of the transaction, and when she insisted on getting her property it is alleged, turned in, and with other members of the family assisted Mrs. Stork out of the house. The next application for redress was Adam Peifer, who is a better. He won a sum of money and says that Jacob Bauman, who was chosen stakeholder, refused to give it to him, and for the purpose of compelling justice to be done him he entered suit against Jacob for false pretenses.

Wisdom from Experience.

Experience, though a severe teacher, is always the best. One of the lessons which it has recently been giving to our business men is through large conflagrations, by which they have learned that the greatest care should be exercised in making a selection of an insurance company, in which to take out a policy on their property or merchandise. They have been learning that a company to be safe must first be managed by experienced business men, and then have an abundance of capital, a wide distribution of risks, and an established business that is continually bringing in a large revenue. These essential qualifications, we believe, are present in the list of companies, for which those well known gentlemen, Messrs. Arrott & Lochhart are agents. The companies which they represent have a capital of eighteen millions, and a business that is national in extent, comprising risks on mills, factories, merchandise, houses, churches, halls, and all manner of buildings, from which is derived an immense annual revenue, so that the income is always equal to the increase of the losses, the entire safety of the companies being thus assured.

Messrs. Arrott & Lochhart have been operating in Pittsburgh for years, and the fact that their business is always on the increase and has become very rapidly, if we take it, the very best evidence of the satisfaction they give. We commend them to those desiring insurance, and guarantee that they will be able to give, both as regards rates and security, advantages that cannot be anywhere surpassed.

ALLEGHENY PARK COMMISSION.

An Offer of Six Deer—Winter Quarters for the Swans—Improving Monument Hill.

A meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last night. A proposition was received from William and Hay Walker offering to make the city a present of six deer for the parks. In view of the fact that the finances of the Commission are at rather a low ebb, and that they have no place in which to keep the animals, it was decided to decline the offer, with the understanding, however, that should it be renewed in the spring it would be accepted.

Chief Engineer David was instructed to have erected near the green house, a small structure as a shelter for the geese and swans from the biting blast of winter.

The Commission concluded to reduce its working forces one-third, and to require the Park police to keep the walks in good order until spring.

The question of the improvement of Monument Hill was also discussed, and orders will be given for the grass seed to be sown, and the planting of fast growing trees, so that when the "spring time comes again" there will be a fair show of verdure to gladden the eye of the visitor, who, prompted by curiosity, may climb the hill to read on the monument the names of the soldiers graven there.

A GENEROUS RESPONSE.

What the Firemen of Pittsburgh Have Done for Memphis.

There is no class of men in this city that has contributed more liberally for the relief of the sick and destitute in Memphis than the Pittsburgh firemen, and they deserve credit, too, for their generosity. Yesterday the members of the Independence Fire Company donated one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and placed that sum in the hands of Chief Whitney last night, to be applied to the alleviation of the wants of their brother firemen of that city. The entire amount raised among the firemen of this city since the dreadful pestilence amounts to over seven hundred dollars. The following letter from Memphis was received by Mr. White a day or two ago:

"W. J. White Chief Engineer Pittsburgh Fire Department:—

SIR: I have received through the hands of your President, P. G. Kennett, the sum of six hundred dollars to be used for the sick and suffering of the Memphis Fire Department. Words fail to give expression to the heartfelt gratitude of all to the members of the Pittsburgh Fire Department for their generous and liberal donation in this our time of need. Our affliction is great, but through the generosity of our brother firemen in your city, and others, we will be able to give all necessary aid to all firemen and their families. May God bless you, and all, is the prayer of the members of the Memphis Fire Relief Association.

Gratefully yours,

A. B. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Since the above was written, Mr. P. G. Kennett, the gentlemen referred to in it, has been stricken with the fever and at last advices was dangerously ill.

OPERATORS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange Yesterday —The Point Bridge Question—Future Meetings.

Yesterday the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange held a regular meeting at their rooms, corner of Water and Market streets. John F. Dravo presided, and I. W. Grubbs officiated as Secretary. The full complement of miners were reported to be at work at Kinney's and Redmon's, in Pool No. 1, and at Gumbert's in Pool No. 2, at elevens. From the reports of the operators in attendance it appeared that the present disposition of the majority of the miners in the various pools is to go to work at former prices. The action of the meeting was to the effect that the operators recognized the necessity of a reduction of prices, and that they are not desirous of resuming at the present time at old prices. Some of the miners have resumed work at the old rates, contrary to the instructions of the operators, but were ordered to cease.

Mr. William Oliver offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That as riverman, interested in the navigation of the Ohio river, while we do not oppose the erection of bridges, we will insist that the construction of the proposed Point Bridge, and all other bridges, shall be in conformity to the law of Congress, and under the supervision of the Government Board of Engineers, and we respectfully ask Council to conform their action in the premises to said national law.

The following, offered by Capt. R. C. Gray, was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe any pier placed at the entrance of the harbor will prove a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and we earnestly protest against any other than a suspension bridge being erected at this point.

Col. Schoonmaker presented the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Coal Exchange will be open every day at their rooms, corner of Water and Market streets, at two o'clock P. M., for conference and interchange of views relating to the river interests, and that the regular meetings be held every Tuesday at two o'clock P. M.

Shirts and Drawers for 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 each at the Boston Clothing House.

90 Smithfield st. bx

THE TRI-ENNIAL ASSESSMENTS.

A Joint Meeting of Officials Yesterday—Conclave of Controller, Commissioners and Assessors—The Inequalities of the Present System—How It Can be Remedied—The Instructions to Assessors—The Law Hereafter to be Rigidly Enforced.

Yesterday morning there was held a joint meeting of Commissioners, Assessors, and County Controller, in the Commissioners Office, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of making the next triennial assessment of taxes more uniform, and more just to the county as well as taxpayers generally.

Business commenced at eleven o'clock with Mr. Pillow presiding.

Mr. Senior moved that the Controller and Commissioners be invited to express their views, which motion was agreed to.

PRESENT TAX INEQUALITIES.

Controller Warner, in response, said he presumed the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the question of taxation, whether it be on real estate, or personal property, or occupation tax. He did not see how they could well be separated. His idea was to assess every man according to his means. In regard to occupation tax, he thought the better plan would be to assess every man, as near as possible, according to the amount of his income. He believed that now the poor men were assessed higher, in proportion, than the men of means. Ordinary laborers are assessed at $76, while men who have an income of from $20,000 to $50,000 a year are assessed at $300, and in no instance did he know of the amount being assessed above $1,000. He thought this was an injustice that ought to be adjusted. If the assessments were made according to what it was supposed their income was, and the rich man assessed in the same way, the taxes would be more equalized.

Upon this point a general discussion ensued, some contending that a laboring man could not calculate his income because he was often out of work. Then again, in some trades more wages were paid daily than in others, and that would require a separate assessment for each. The assessor, too, would have to rely upon his own judgment, because it was frequently impossible to get any definite information from the parties to be assessed.

Commissioner Murray cited several instances of assessments on lands where the assessment was for $500 and $75 per acre, when it would sell for $500 each per acre. He rather favored the cash valuation system as the fairest of all.

Mr. Senior said, in illustration of the injustice of the present system, that the income of laborers is assessed in the Second ward at fifty dollars; in the Seventh ward at seventy-five dollars; in the Eighth ward at sixty dollars, and in the Eleventh ward at from fifty to sixty dollars. In the city of Pittsburgh the assessed valuation is probably not one-sixth of the actual value of property, in many parts of the city it is not more than one-tenth of the actual value.

Mr. Steen said that in order to bring the question to a test he would move that laboring men throughout the county be assessed $300 each. The motion was lost by a vote of four ayes to six nays.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Controller Warner then read the following precept, which he stated was not a matter of opinion, but was a statement of the law as it now exists in relation to taxation:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, October, 1873.

Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania, ss.

To each of the Assessors and Assistant Assessors who have been elected or appointed in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny, to make the triennial assessment therein for the year 1873-74, the Commissioners of said county send greeting:

Pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, we, the undersigned Commissioners, issue this, our precept, hereby requiring and directing you to proceed forthwith, and using your utmost diligence and ability, ascertain, make out and return a new and perfect list of the names of all taxable persons in your district, arranging them in alphabetical order as owners of real property, tenants or single men, as the case may be, with a full description of the property taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth arranged under their appropriate heads in the tabular form hereto annexed accompanying. You are further required to designate taxable persons in your district, who are non-residents, by annexing to their names the letters "N. R.;" also those who are aliens by fixing to their names the letter "A.," and those who are naturalized citizens by affixing to their names the letters "N. C." You are further required to make a list of persons residing in your district liable to enrollment in the militia, to wit: All able-bodied male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons who have served three years in the United States Volunteer Army, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime.

As soon as said list is completed you will cause notices thereof to be posted in three of the most public places in your district, which shall set forth the fact that you have made such list, according to law, and a copy thereof has been left in the office of the County Commissioners, where it may be examined by parties interested th rein until the day when the Commissioners and Assessors shall meet to hear appeals.

Any person claiming that he is exempt from military duty may on, or before, the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to you an affidavit, setting forth his claims for exemption from military duty.

When you have completed the militia roll you will sign your name thereto and attach an affidavit substantially as follows:

"I, the undersigned, Assessor of the county of Allegheny, having sworn (or affirmed) say that I have made strict inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to military duty residing in the district of——."

You will then deliver one copy of such roll to the County Commissioners, and one copy of the same to the proper Brigade Inspector, and said roll shall be called the militia roll of said district.

You will also take an account of all real estate in your district, viz: Houses, lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills, manufactories of all description, furnaces, forges, distilleries, sugar-houses, malt houses, breweries, tan yards, fisheries, ferries, and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation.

You will also take an account of all personal property in your district, viz.: horses, mares, fillies, mules and asses over the age of four years; household furniture, including gold and silver plate, exceeding in value three hundred dollars, owned by persons or corporations; pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels; all description of watches above the value of twenty dollars, designating the kind on your return by the letters G. W. for gold watch, and S. W. for silver watch; all trades, occupations and professions, (except the occupation of farmers) over and above two hundred dollars; all annuities over two hundred dollars, except those granted by the United States or this Commonwealth, and for all property, real or personal, (not fixed under existing laws), held, owned or used by any person, company or corporation in trust for any other person, corporation or company, excepting always such property as shall be held for religious purposes. All mortgages, money owning by solvent debtors, whether by bonds, note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment, all articles of agreement, and accounts bearing interest, owned or possessed by any person whatsoever, except mortgages, judgments, recognizances and money owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate (except such as are given by corporations), also excepting notes or bills for work and labor done, and bank notes. All shares of stock in any railroad, insurance company, building and loan association, incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth, or any other State or Government, except such building and loan associations as make and declare no dividends.

All public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth, by the Government of the United States, by the City of Allegheny, for city purposes since March 31st, 1870; also excepting the bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, known as the water extension loan, and the bonds of said city issued for the purpose of retiring the matured and maturing indebtedness thereof (under the act of April 12, 1879). Also excepting the bonds of the County of Allegheny, known as compromise bonds.

[Here follows details as to the manner in which the property heretofore mentioned shall be classified in the assessment.]

We especially enjoin upon you that you are bound under the law and your oath of office to value every description of property in your district made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, at the rate or price which you shall, after due examination and consideration, believe the same would sell for, if sold separately or singly at a bona fide sale, after full public notice, and that you rate all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations at what you shall believe to be the actual yearly income arising therefrom.

WHAT IS TAXABLE.

Controller Warner said that the plan of assessing laboring men from $50 to $75 was contrary to law. The law requires that a person shall have an income of over $200 to be subject to taxation.

Mr. Senior said that there was a school in his district under the control of a religious denomination. French, Latin, and other languages are taught, and pupils pay a tuition. A special act of the Legislature was passed some time ago exempting the institution from taxation. He would like to know whether it should be assessed or not.

Controller Warner said that the Legislature passed a general act last winter repealing all laws exempting property from taxation, except that used for religious purposes. If he were the Assessor he would assess the property referred to.

Mr. Steen said that in his district there was a Building and Loan Association that had declared a dividend a short time since, and they claimed to be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Warner said that under the general law they were taxable, but there are so many special laws that it is impossible to tell in all cases without an examination of the statutes.

[Controller Warner here read a portion of an address to the Assessors, which he has not yet completed. The address and the precept were ordered printed.]

Mr. Steen wanted to know what would be the result if some of the Assessors made their returns strictly according to law and others did not.

Commissioner Beckert said that so far as he was concerned he would require the Assessors to live strictly up to the law.

After some further discussion the meeting resolved to make the assessments as near as possible to the actual value, and that each Assessor use his own judgment in reference to what that value shall be.

The meeting then adjourned.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 165 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Bremen at Southampton; the Inman line steamer City of Montreal at New York; the Inman line steamer City of Paris at Queenstown; the State line steamer Pennsylvania at Larna; the Transatlantic line steamer Pereire at Brest.

Good all wool coats for $5 at the Boston Clothing House,

95 Smithfield street.

All the different styles of Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Fine Mink Sable Cloaks at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench—Chief Justice Read Presiding.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Armstrong County vs. the Commonwealth (two cases), errors to the Quarter Session and Common Pleas Courts of Armstrong county. Argued by J. V. Painter, Esq., for plaintiff in error. In 1875, Jerome Saulsbury was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Armstrong county for cruelty to animals, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay costs of prosecution, one hundred dollars. On the day his term of imprisonment expired he presented a petition for the benefit of the insolvent law, and on that day was discharged. In the proceedings for discharge, Armstrong county was a party. It is claimed, and also that her Commissioners were not notified either for the preliminary or final discharge. Saulsbury afterwards obtained a final discharge, and the District Attorney obtained rule to show cause why execution should not be paid by the county, and rule was made absolute by the Court. And thus, it is claimed, that by an improper mode the county was made to pay a large amount of costs on an illegal discharge from prison; and from this order arose the present writ of error and certiorari.

PROFITS OF AN OIL LAND.

S. D. Karns et al. vs. Frances E. Tanner. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Armstrong county. Argued by Hon. Henry D. Foster for plaintiffs in error and Hon. Edward S. Golden contra. In March, 1866, James P. Tanner entered into an article of agreement with Fullerton Parker, of Parker's Landing, for a lot of ground there. The defendants below, Karns et al. and Parker, alleging that Tanner had forfeited his contract by the terms of it, leased the same lot of ground from Fullerton to Parker for ninety-nine years, and after procuring engines, tools, &c., drilled the well which Tanner had commenced boring, deeper, and procured oil. Tanner, in 1869, brought an action of ejectment for the lot of ground, and, pending the action, died, leaving a widow, children and creditors. Frances E. Tanner, executrix, was substituted as plaintiff. In 1870 the ejectment was tried and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The plaintiff afterwards instituted the present action of trespass for the penalty under the statute and on the trial gave in evidence the record of her recovery in the action of ejectment, the article of agreement and other matters, to each of which the defendants' counsel below objected, and the objections were overruled. In April, 1873, a writ of error was filed.

PAY FOR TIMBER.

Elizabeth and David Falls vs. David Shafer; error to Common Pleas Court of Harrisburg county. Argued by T. M. Marshall, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by R. S. Golden, Esq., contra. David Shafer, in 1857, conveyed about fifty acres of land to Elizabeth Shafer, in consideration of $200, which, according to the testimony of Falls, had been fully paid. Some years afterwards, Falls, it is alleged, entered upon this tract of ground, which was mostly in roads, and cut down a large amount of valuable timber as though in spite. Suit was brought, resulting in a verdict for the defendant below, when an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, on grounds of error in ruling out certain testimony offered by the plaintiff below.

"UNAUTHORIZED" BOUNTY BONDS.

Henry J. Little and John J. Troxell vs. Sebastian Fry. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Cambria county. Argued by R. L. Johnson for plaintiff in error, and George M. Reade contra. A difficulty existing in filling the draft in Allegheny township, Cambria county, in the fall of 1864, by authority of a Legislative act, the School Directors met and agreed to issue bonds and assess a tax for the payment of the same. The President, John J. Troxell, the plaintiff in error, was not present at the meeting. Afterward he was called on and informed of the resolutions of the Board, and signed a number of bonds but never stamped or uttered any. The bond in suit was afterward stamped and uttered by Henry Little, the Secretary, and he bonds were applied to payment of a drafted citizen. In 1865, the plaintiff below, Fry, sued upon the Board at a regular meeting and was informed that the bond would not be paid, as there was no authority for its issue. He afterward brought an action against the Directors before a justice of the peace, on coupon attached to the bond for interest, and on appeal the case was tried. The jury found against the plaintiff in error, when the case was carried to the Supreme Court. It is claimed that Troxell was not a party in this case, either as a citizen or director, a new district having been erected in the meantime, of which he was a resident.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

C. C. Thompson, Esq., of Tidioute, Warren county, on motion of A. B. Force, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge Bradford.]

This Court opened yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, when, on motion of A. B. Force, Esq., C. C. Thompson, Esq., of Tidioute, and on motion of Hon. William Clelland, John McKissick, Esq., of Franklin, being duly qualified, were sworn and admitted to practice in this Court.

The case of the United States vs. Patrick Murphy, of this city, indicted for stealing a United States mail bag, was called up, and having no counsel, General A. Blakely was appointed to defend him, U. S. District Attorney Swoope appearing for the prosecution. Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for three years.

Alder P. Fyan, of Bedford county, indicted for moving distilled spirits from the distillery to another place, with intention of defrauding the United States out of the tax on the same, and Valentine Fehl, of Allegheny county, indicted for retailing tobacco and liquor without payment of special tax, were tried and found guilty. At the instance of the U. S. Attorney sentence was suspended in each case.

On petition of the United States Attorney, a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum* was ordered to issue to Sheriff Snyder, of the Workhouse, commanding him to bring into court Kate Raney, a witness in the case of Jeremiah Holland, of this city, indicted as a retail liquor dealer for non-payment of special tax.

Wm. Beahn, of Columbia county, indicted for retailing liquor without paying special tax, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo imprisonment of six months in the Allegheny county jail.

James Neill, of the Forest Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and the same was referred to Register Rodgers of Franklin.

Joseph Eisely, erstwhile, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Daniel Duckenviller, of Northumberland county, debtor.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Thoburn, indicted on oath of Harriet Hamilton for fornication and adultery, was finished and submitted to the jury. A verdict of guilt was rendered.

Hugh Halvey was tried and found guilty for the larceny of a silver watch, on oath of James McGinity.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Annie Gray, indicted on the oath of Mary Ann Cox for the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. Mary was in jail and Annie donned her clothing and visited her in the jail, but she only "borrowed" the goods.

Samuel Stewart pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Charles H. Fowler, and was sentenced him to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wendal Dinb.	Chas. Baur.
Winfred Hamilton.	John B. Thomas, (2)
Patrick Keef.	Lee Wilkerson.
Mary Durkin.	James Brown and John
Godfrey Neldick.	Anderson.
James S. Morris.	Wm. Brenning.
Ernst. Deckebaack.	Michael Cawley.
Wm. Layenka.	John M. Hallett.
Herman Drewey.	Lemuel Reed.
David Hall. (2)	John M. Miller.
Henry Brown. (5)	Josh Hughes.

District Court.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

In the case of Hampe & Sarg heretofore reported a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $75.

The next case taken up was that of John McKinney, of John McKinney & Son., vs. S. L. Mooney. This was an action in assumpsit. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $260.61.

In the case of Mittenszewy & Co., vs. W. Meyer, a capias was awarded and bail fixed at $1,000.

Woods vs. Altvater was next taken up. This is an action to recover for damages upon plaintiff's property in Allegheny caused by defendant digging an excavation. On trial.

A motion was made for a new trial by defendant's counsel in the case of Weller vs. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

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Sophia Georez presented her petition for divorce from her husband, Theodore Georez, alleging that her liege lord has absented himself from her domicil for the period of five years without any just or reasonable cause. In consideration of which petition the Court awarded her a subpœna returnable the first Monday of December next.

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74. Sweeny vs. Wineman.
75. Kirkpatrick et al. vs. the P. R. R.
77. The borough of Ormsby vs. M. Tiernan et al.
85. Williams vs. Wood & Bro.
86. Same vs. Same.
87. Rust vs. Gerson et al.

How to Live Economically.

The problem of how to economize in living is one that engages the serious attention of a great many people. "Many a little makes a mickle" was one of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" truisms that summarizes the whole system of popular extravagance. If you wish to save money, economize in little as well as in large items of expenditures. For all the household purchases for which polishing powders, Bath brick and soap are usually used, excepting the one thing of washing clothes, Sapolio is by many times the cheapest article that can be employed. To say nothing about its great superiority to all other substances, it is, on the score of money alone, by far the cheapest. Remember this fact, and save many dollars every year.

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c. T. & J. T. McCANCE, MERCHANT TAILORS, are now receiving their new stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. No. 196 Liberty Street.

"HEAVY SHAVES."

The Other Side—What the Bank Officers Say—Who is Responsible—The Great Pressure Necessitating Higher Rates—No Regular Bank Charging the Two Per Cent.

The complaint of borrowers at excessive rates of interest, as detailed in an "interview" published on Monday morning, has created considerable comment in financial circles, and especially at the daily sessions of Bank Boards since, has furnished a prolific theme for discussion. Having given one side of the story, the writer desired to see fair play, and with that object in view spent some time yesterday among banks and bankers, for the purpose of getting the views of the lenders in relation to the matter. The substance of the information gathered is here detailed—the two persons whose conversation is reported, very fairly representing the general sentiment of the two classes who seem to be now operating in financial circles. The first gentleman was a president of one of our leading national banks and an "operator" on his own account also on an extensive scale. In reference to an inquiry as to the truthfulness of the borrowers complaint he said: "In a measure it may be true, sir, and what of it?"

Rep.—"Perhaps it is all right, but really now do any of our banks charge two per cent."

Banker—"As to that I don't think any regular customer is charged that figure. I know our bank does not put on such a tariff. But I don't care what the bank as a corporation does I think money is worth just what it will bring, and I'm a regular Shylock in that direction. What I loan out of my personal funds I get a good interest for and I think I am entitled to all I can get."

Rep.—"The point made is that this 'personal funds' excuse is only a dodge."

Banker—"I can say that it is not, so far as our bank is concerned, and I don't believe it is as far as other regular legitimate banks are. I know of bank officers like myself who loan their own money, and who get what they can for it, but their operations are distinct from those of the banks. In other words, we run the risks, and we ought to have large margins."

Rep.—"That's all well enough, but it's pretty difficult for the outside public to separate the actions of bank officers in their individual capacity from the banks themselves."

Banker—"Well, I suppose that's so; but I don't think I ought to let my money lie idle just for that. My money is bound to bring me all I can honestly get for it, and as rates are high now, I don't see any injustice in taking them. That's a business view, and I guess that it is generally acted upon by private lenders just now, which is the cause of this complaint. I must say, however, that I don't know much about the matter. Business is good, and while that is a little strong, though if it can be had on good paper, I don't see any injustice in taking it. We don't ask men to take our money; they come for it."

Rep.—Well what I want to find out is, do you know any bank that takes two per cent. just now?"

Banker—"I can't say that I do, but there are a good many banks in the city and it might be the case.

Having exhausted all sources of information in this direction, reportorial attention was next turned elsewhere, and in the course of subsequent meanderings, the President of an institution that is not a national bank, but is at the top of the heap nevertheless, was encountered and entered into conversation. He had carefully read the article and was not prepared to endorse the complaint, made by the borrowers.

Rep.—"Do any of you banks charging two per cent?"

Banker—"As to that I cannot positively say. There are a hundred banking institutions in the city, and I'm not acquainted with the operations of them all. But rather think that no regular bank is charging that price—certainly none that I know of."

Rep.—"Do you know of two per cent. being charged?"

Banker—"I have heard of that figure but do not know it from my own observation. I rather think that if such a price was charged, the customer who took it must have needed the currency for a snap and it wasn't fair to take advantage of him. We would never take any such interest here, and no bank that I know of would. They would soon lose all their customers."

Rep.—"Well the statement is,—and made by good men too—that they have been asked two per cent. How is that?"

Banker—"There's one thing to be taken into consideration just there. You know the banks don't want to discount largely just now, and the rate has been raised, just on the principle followed by the Bank of England which raises the rate to keep borrowers away. That is the better course is to frankly tell a man you don't want to discount, but bank people don't always like to do that. They would rather ease the matter up if they could."

Rep.—"It's a bad plan—it sends a wrong impression out."

Banker—"Oh, mind you, I don't say that is the rate. I don't know any place that it has been charged. But if there is a place where the rate has been exacted, I'll bet a hat that the principal reason—to tell people indirectly not to come. I think, though, every bank in good standing in the city is doing all it can for its regular patrons, and will not take advantage of them in a time like this. The impression of high rates has gotten out from the action of bank officers who, in their individual capacity, have been loading. Some of the banks are full up, and if it was not for bad plan, as a bank officer cannot be separated from the bank. As I said, however, there are a hundred banks here, and some may have charged very high rates, and the justification would be as a matter of fact that it is worth the rating, and that as they are not desiring to discount, really don't want paper—that they should have especial inducements to make them depart from their rule. It is natural for banks to loan their funds when in business so want to make all they can. But, anyhow, I don't think they'll get high rates very long, because I think the indications point to an easier money market coming soon."

"Well that will be pleasant for the business men, and for their sakes I hope your anticipations will be realized," remarked the scribe by way of conclusion to the interview.

SCHUETTLER'S SITUATION.

An Application to be Admitted to Bail—Testimony Before the Court—The Matter Held Under Advisement.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the hearing came off before Judges Sterrett and Collier in the matter of the application of Catharine and John Schuettler to be admitted to bail—they being under arrest as accessories to the murder of old Mrs. Braunebieh.

At the time there was a goodly attendance in the lobby, as well as inside the railings, the latter seeming to be equally interesting to the general public and legal fraternity.

When the matter was called up, District Attorney Bayne asked if it was necessary to have the accused brought into Court. Judge Sterrett said it was not essential, but they would be brought in if the counsel desired it.

Mr. W. D. Moore so requested, and the two parties—mother and son—were brought in and took seats near their counsel. They were represented legally by Messrs. Moore, Siebenick and Coyle.

The District Attorney then stated that as he understood it, no witnesses could be admitted to give testimony in a case like this, except those for the Commonwealth. The Judge said his view of the matter was different, and Mr. Moore stated that in a *habeas corpus* case, as this was, parties on both sides should be heard. The Judge so allowed it, when Mr. Moore proceeded to call witnesses.

Frank Schuettler, little Katy Schuetzler, Gotfreid Schuetzler, and George Ramsey were examined, but the testimony elicited did not differ essentially from what has heretofore been reported.

At the conclusion of the testimony the District Attorney made an argument against the application, especially in the case of John Schuettler, claiming that the evidence against him was of such a character that he could not safely be released. So far as the evidence went against him District Attorney said if the bail was put sufficiently high, no special objection could be made to her release.

Mr. Moore contended, on the other hand, that the evidence in no way tended to implicate Mrs. Schuettler in the matter, and that it was really the excess of cruelty to associate her in the least with the slightest knowledge of the crime, much less participation in it. She might be held as a witness, but to hold her as she could be unable and digging an excavation. On trial.

A motion was made for a new trial by defendant's counsel in the case of Weller vs. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

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Ladies' Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Cardigan Jackets at the Boston One Price Clothing House,

95 Smithfield street.

None Better.

There never was in existence a better merchant tailoring establishment than the one over which Mr. M. T. Hockett presides, on North Diamond street, Allegheny City. We know from personal experience that his goods cannot be excelled, nor his fits be beat. Go to him and buy your winter suit.

Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Ladies, Misses and Children's Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The Riddell investigating Committee meets this morning, at ten o'clock.

····The Penn avenue sewer has been completed, and street cars are now making through trips.

····Farmer Creese, whose horse ran away yesterday evening on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, and broke down a lamp post, was required to pay eleven dollars and eighty cents for the damage done.

····The condition of Mrs. Coyne, who was shot by her husband on Monday, was about the same yesterday. The physicians think that she may recover. Coyne will have a hearing before Alderman Butler on Monday.

····Charles Smith, who was struck by the Johnstown accommodation near Turtle Creek, several days ago, died from his injuries on Monday. His remains were interred in Cambria cemetery, near his former home.

····A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a dwelling adjoining the Eagle engine house on Fourth avenue, below Ferry street. It was extinguished by the firemen without an alarm being sounded.